

Archaeologia Cambrensis.

THIRD SERIES, No. LVI.—OCTOBER, 1868.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A CARTULARY OF MARGAM.

(Continued from p. 196.)

XXXIX.—[75 B. 17.]

OMNIBUS sancte ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willielmus de Bonavilla filius Johannis de Bonavilla salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam xl. acras terre arabilis quas de templariis tempore patris mei tenuerunt reddendo illis annuatim pro omni servicio consuetudine et exacti-one xl. denarios. Has xl. acras si ego de templariis dirationare potero concessi et confirmavi predictis monachis imperpetuum tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis libere quiete et pacifice et plenarie sicut antea de templariis tenuerunt scilicet reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim pro omni servicio xl. denarios. Hiis testibus, Hereberto de Sancto Quintino, Willielmo de London, Waltero de Sulia, Ricardo Flamang, Willielmo de Cantelo, Ricardo sacerdote de Bonavilla, Magistro Radulfo Mailoc, Johanne Torsi et multis aliis.

(S. d. circa 1260.)

Seal of pale red wax, slightly oval, about one inch and a quarter in greatest length. In the centre the holy lamb and banner, the badge of the Templars. A gem. Legend, SIGILLVM WILL'I DE BONEVILLA.

This is one of the most powerfully attested charters in the whole series; St. Quintin and London, or De Londres, being members of (and probably the heads),

and Cantelupe a cadet of, very considerable families, and Sully and Fleming important local gentry.

Herebert de St. Quintin tests a charter by R. de Haia in the time of Fitzhamon (*N. Mon.*, iv, 633). Richard de St. Quintin, in the time of William Earl of Gloucester, gave the church of Frome-St. Quintin to Tewkesbury; and Richard de Granville gave to Neath the mill of Pandelia, which he held of Richard de St. Quintin (*N. Mon.*, v, 58). They were a wealthy and numerous race, holding lands in Wilts, Dorset, Essex, and Yorkshire, in which last county the name is still found. In Glamorgan they founded St. Quintin's Castle in Llanbethian, of which a fine Edwardian gateway remains. Their connexion with Glamorgan ceased early. Herbert de St. Quintin was summoned to Parliament in 1294; and in consequence the Earls of Pembroke, who married his heirs general, assumed the creation of a barony in fee.

De Londres was an early, perhaps an original, settler under Fitzhamon upon the lower Ogmores, where his family built a castle, of which the square keep, in the late Norman style, still remains. The Butlers of Dunraven were their vassals; and they afterwards extended their possessions into Caermarthenshire, where they acquired or built Kidwelly Castle and the lordship of Carnwylhion. Of this family, Maurice gave lands in Aisse, or Nash, to Neath before 9 John; and about 1200 the church of Calwinston to the church and monks of St. Michael's of Ogmores (probably Ewenny), which was founded, in 1141, as a cell to Gloucester by Sir John de Londres (*N. Mon.*, v, 58; i, 537; *Cott. Cart.*, xi, 24). William was brother to Richard, and tested a charter to Neath by Henry Earl of Warwick (*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv, 29). The name is of frequent occurrence both here and in Berks, till Hawisia de Londres, heiress of the Welsh and Berks estates, conveyed them by marriage to the Chaworth or De Caduris family; her son, Pagan de Chaworth, coming into possession on her death, 2 Ed. I. The heiress of Chaworth, Maud, married Henry Earl of

Lancaster, grandson of H. III ; and her granddaughter, Blanch, carried the Welsh estates to her husband, John of Gaunt. They have since merged in the Duchy of Lancaster, of which the old De Londres Castle of Ogmore, with a large upland estate, is still held.

William de Cantelo, or Cantelupe, bore a name very widely known throughout the Welsh Marches ; but the actual connexion of the family of Gower and Cantilupston with the Barons Cantilupe and the canonized bishop of Hereford, has not been ascertained, although various circumstances, besides the peculiarity of the name and arms, render the connexion more than probable.

Sir William Cantilupe of Cantleston or Trecantlo Castle, in Merthyr Mawr, is reputed ancestor of William, Elias, and William, three generations allied by various ties with Dunstanville of Cornwall, Umphraville, Vaughan, Butler, De Londres, and De Braose of Glamorgan and Gower. Robert de Cantelow tested a Gower deed in 1304, and a Margam charter (75 A 43) in 1308. The Welsh pedigrees deduce the Lords Cantilupe of Abergavenny from this ancestry ; but this is exceedingly improbable, and the reverse is more likely to be true. It seems certain that Cantleston, Newton, and Cornellau, were conveyed in marriage by Joan, the Cantelupe heiress, to Horton, whose granddaughter, Jenet, daughter of Jenkin Horton, married Richard, and was mother of the well known Sir Matthew Cradock of New Place in Swansea.

XL.—[75 A. 40.]

Examinatio testium productorum ex parte Abbatis et Conventus de Margan et eorum deposicio facta die Mercurii proxima post festum Beate Agathe Virginis anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo secundo in ecclesia Beati Johannis de Kaerdif per Dominum Priorem de Talelecho Commissarium Abbatis de Wygemor et Magistri Galfridi de Burgo canonici Landavensis judicium a Domino Papa delegatorum in causa appellationis mota inter Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex parte una et Abbatem et Conventum Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestrie ex altera.

Frater Johannes Comyn monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus dicit quod vidit et audivit et presens fuit in ecclesia

cathedrali Landavensis in crastino Sancti Hyllarii anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo primo ubi frater Philippus de Lulliwelle procurator Abbatis et Conventus de Margan Cisterciensis ordinis Landavensis dyocesis comparuit coram Decano Christianitatis Landavensis et Magistro Rogero de Stauntone clerico vices officiales Domini Landavensis Episcopi gerentibus in causa tunc mota inter Abbatem et Conventum Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestrie ex parte una et Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex altera super decimis provenientibus de terris eorundem Abbatis et Conventus de Margan consistentibus in parochia ecclesie de Lankarvan Landavensis dyocesis. Qui quidem procurator humiliter ac instanter petiit ut ipsi acta iudicii coram eis habita in causa ipsa tam eadem die quam in vigilia Beati Nicolai proximo preterita per quam causa ipsa instruebatur et processu temporis instrui poterat redigi facerent in auctenticam scriptam et eadem acta in scriptis redacta sigillis suis signarent ut per ea in auctenticam scriptam redacta causa eorundem Abbatis et Conventus de Margan pro loco et tempore instrui possit et vivari. Set ipsi Decanus et Rogerus hoc ei facere precise denegarunt propter quod idem procurator de Margan nomine suo et dominorum suorum predictorum ad sedem apostolicam in scriptis appellavit et apostolos instanter petiit quos ipsi Decanus et Rogerus eidem procuratori concedere denegarunt. Requisitus de hora diei quando hoc factum fuit, dicit quod circa horam terciam. Requisitus qui fuerunt presentes, dicit quod ipse et predictus frater Philippus de Lulliwelle, et fratres Johannes de Nova villa, Willielmus Sortes, Philippus de Kaermardin monachi de Margan, Magister Nicolaus de Kaenetona phisicus, Johannes Pernat, Johannes Du et multi alii tam clerici quam laici qui consistorium sint ea die. Requisitus quare non fuit causa appellationis ipsius infra annum terminatam a tempore appellationis ipsius interponite, dicit quod hoc stetit per curiam Romanam sive per nuncios eorundem quos ad eandem curiam miserant ad impetrandum super eadem appellatione, miserunt enim predictos nuncios suos versus curiam Romanam infra Octavas predicti Sancti Hyllarii et neminem eorum receperunt ante vigiliam Beati Vincentii Martiris anno Domini millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo secundo eo quod impediti erant ut dicebant per viam et eciam in predicta curia propter audientiam et bullam in eadem curia diu suspensam ut dicebant.

Frater Willielmus Sortes monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstantiis suprascriptis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo.

Frater Philippus de Kaermardin monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstantiis suprascriptis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo, adiciens quod ipse propria manu scripsit tenorem appellationis predicte quam predictus procurator de Margan in predicto crastino Sancti Hillarii interposuit ab audientia dictorum Decani et Rogeri.

Magister Nicholaus de Kanetone phisicus juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstantiis memoratis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo excepto quod missioni nuntiorum predictorum non interfuit bene tamen scit literam super dicta appellatione impetratam fuisse a sede apostolica ad quam fuit appellatum.

Frater Johannes de Nova villa monachus de Margan juratus et examinatus super predicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstantiis memoratis idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne preconjurato suo.

Magister Rogerus de Staunton clericus juratus et examinatus super dicta appellatione et ejus causa et aliis circumstantiis predictis. Idem dicit et concordat cum fratre Johanne primo jurato adiciens et jurans quod ineptus et coactus hujusmodi testimonium dixit.

(1 Feb. 1262.)

XLI.—[75 A. 41.]

Hec est convencio facta inter Thomam Abbatem et Conven-
tum de Margan ex una parte et Michaelē Tusard de Kenefeg
ex altera, anno incarnationis domini m.cc.lx. septimo in festo
Sancti Martini.¹ Videlicet quod predictus Abbas et Conventus
tradiderunt Michiel Tusard de Kenefeg vel heredibus suis vel
assignatis ad terminum viginti annorum duas partes unius
mesuagii cum orto uno et crofto et una acra terre, que acra
jacet juxta novam fossam ad australem partem et juxta terram
Philippi Coh et que partes mesuagii sunt inter mesuagium Wil-
lielmi Sturie et mesuagium Johannes Asceline. Tenendum et
habendum de nobis et domo nostra usque ad predictum termi-
num integre, quiete, et pacifice. Reddendo inde annuatim
nobis predictis Michael vel heredi sui vel assignato duos solidos
sterlingorum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad festum Sancti
Michaelis duodecim denarios, et ad Pascha duodecim denarios
pro omni servicio exactione et demanda. Pro hac autem con-
vencione et concessione et presentis carte confirmatione dedit
nobis dictus Michael decem solidos sterlingorum premanibus.
Nos vero et successores nostri predicto Michaeli Tusard et

¹ 1267, 11 Nov.

heredibus suis vel assignatis predictas partes mesuagii cum uno orto et una acra terre contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus usque ad predictum terminum. In cujus rei testimonium predictus abbas et predictus Michael Tusard sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus, Willielmo Frankelin, Adam Harding, Johannem Lune, Thoma Russel, Adam Weremoth, Philippo Kifth, et multis aliis. [1267.]

Endorsed.—Cyrographum Michaelis Tusard.

Circular seal of brown wax, impressed with a star-like device, remains. Legend, SIGILL' . MICHAEL . TVSA...

There was a William Tusard, who was upon a Llantwit jury in an Extent of about the date of 1364-6; and a Michael Tusard, who held one-sixth of a knight's fee in Llantwit at the partition of the De Clare estates about 1316. It is uncertain whether this Harding is connected with Hardingsdown in West Gower.

XLII.—[75 C. 52.]

Universis Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditis. Wronu ab Teysil salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego consilio et consensu Knaitho et Wronu Vahhan filiorum meorum et heredum et aliorum amicorum meorum concessi et quietum clamavi et abjuravi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totum jus meum et totum clamium quod habui in terra illa de Egleskeyn que appellatur Taleschaulhere que jacet inter rivulum qui appellatur Nantikki et aquam de Uggemore scilicet quicquid ego et antecessores mei unquam habuimus inter aquam de Garwe et aquam de Uggemore in bosco vel in plano. Ut habeant et teneant dicti monachi dictam terram libere et quiete et pacifice pro me et omnibus heredibus meis qui sunt vel erunt sicut ullum teneamentum vel ulla elemosina liberius haberi potest vel teneri. Et sciendum quod ego et predicti filii mei affidavimus et super sacrosancta ecclesie de Margan juravimus quod istam concessionem et quietam clamacionem fideliter et sine dolo servabimus et contra omnes homines dictis monachis warantizabimus in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Mauricio clerico de Langonet et Reso fratre ejus, Ricardo clerico de Kenefeg, Yorvard ab Espus, Reso Coh, Cradoco ab Ricard, Osberno et Thoma de Kantelo monachis de Margan Espus et Kanaan conversis de Margan et multis aliis. [Circa 1270.]

Endorsed.—Abjuratio Wronu ab Seisil de terra de Egleskein-wir.

XLIII.—[75 A. 36.]

Cum quedam convenciones mote fuerant inter Gillebertum Abbatem Monasterii beate Marie de Margan ex una parte et dominum Johannem le Norreys ex altera super quibusdam consuetudinibus et serviciis exeuntibus de terris et tenementis que idem Johannes tenet in Bonevileston de prefato Abbate et ecclesia sua predicta in Bonvileston amicabile composicio inter ipsos conquievit sub tali forma videlicet quod prefatus Johannes pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis suis recognovit et concessit se tenere omnia predicta tenementa de predicto Abbate et ecclesia sua predicta per servicium duodecim denariorum per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis et faciendo sectam ad curiam prefati Abbatis de Bonevileston de mense in mensem et forinsecum servicium quantum ad tantum tenementum pertinet et rationabile relevium cum evenerit et custodia predictorum tenementorum in tempore minoris etatis heredum suorum seu heredum assignatorum suorum. Et fidelitatem pro hac autem recognitione concessione et ad instanciam Domini Gilleberti de Clar' Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie prefatus Abbas pro se et successoribus suis et ecclesia sua Beate Marie de Margan concessit warrantizare prefata tenementa de feodo suo de Bonevileston prefato Johanni le Norreys et heredibus suis si contigerit ipsos ab aliquibus implacitari per breve Domini Gilleberti de Clar' Comitis Gloucestrie et Hertfordie in comitatu de Kardif sub tali condicione quod si idem Gillebertus Abbas vel aliquis alius Abbas successor suus de Abbacia de Margan in prefato comitatu vel alibi ubi respondere debeat versus quemquam ipsum Johannem le Norreys seu heredes suos cum vocatus fuerit ad warrantum warrantizaverint et prefatam terram per warrantiam suam per processum placiti seu per patriam seu per non defensum seu per defaultam seu quocunque aliquo alio modo versus petentem amiserit seu amiserint. Idem Johannes vel heredes sui nichil habebunt per iudicium illius curie seu alicujus alterius pro valencia predictorum tenementorum de prefato Abbate seu successoribus suis sive de ecclesia sua de Margan predicta nisi unum par calcarium deauratorum precii sex denariorum sive sex denarios nomine valencie prefate terre sic amisse. Et ego Johannes le Norreys miles hoc concedo et pro me et heredibus meis confirmo et ratifico imperpetuum. Et preterea ego Johannes le Norreys volo et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod si aliquo tempore presumamus plus pro valencia predictae terre de Bonevileston versus predictum Gillebertum Abbatem seu successores suos Abbacie de Margan si amissa fuerit per placitum petere quam unum par calcarium deauratorum precii

sex denariorum vel sex denarios quod ex tunc ego Johannes vel heredes mei teneamur Abbati de Margan qui pro tempore fuerit et ecclesie sue Beate Marie de Margan ex puro debito in centum libris sterlingorum persolvendis omnino eidem Abbati et ecclesie sue beate Marie de Margan antequam aliqua seysina alicujus terre pro valencia predictae terre de Bonevileston de prefato Gilleberto Abbate seu successoribus suis mihi seu heredibus meis liberetur. In cujus rei testimonium partes predictae huic scripto in modum cyrographi confecto alternatim sua sigilla apposuerunt.

(Fragment of a seal of dark green wax remaining. In the centre a portion of a shield on which is a cross flory.)

Endorsed.—Convencio Johannis le Norreys. [S.d.circa 1270.]

The first Norris or Norreys on record, in Glamorgan, is a certain ROBERT Norris, "Vicecomes," under Earl Robert, to whom a Gloucester Abbey charter is thus addressed, says Mr. Traherne, in the time of Bishop Uchtred of Llandaff. The family held two knights' fees of William Earl of Gloucester, and various inquisitions shew these to have been in Penllyne. Robert was, no doubt, dead in 1166, as the earl then accounts for two fees held by his heir. This first Robert was possibly the builder of the square keep of which a fragment, with herring-bone masonry, still stands at Penllyne.

ROBERT Norris, or Le Norris, probably his son, was also "Vicecomes"; and as such witnessed the charters of Earl William to Margam and to Neath, cited in Francis's *Neath*, 38-9.

JOHN, the next heir, gave a croft to Margam in 1188; and in 1203 was a final concord between him and Gilbert, abbot of Margam, respecting lands at Bonvilston.

RICHARD le Norreys, his successor, witnessed charters by Payn de Turberville to Margam, 1185-91; and by Gilbert de Turberville, 1207-12; and by William de Cantlo about 1215. Richard himself made a grant to Margam about 1217-18. (75 B. 37.)

Next was WILLIAM le Norreys who witnessed a charter by Raymond de Sully; and another by P. de Cornhili, to which his brother Gilbert Norreys was witness.

The Extent of 1264-6 shews that JOHN le Norreys

then held two knights' fees in Penllyne,—annual value, £15. He was party to a Margam deed concerning Bonvileston about 1279. (75 A. 36.)

In 1289 JOHN, perhaps his successor, witnessed the agreement of Gilbert de Clare with Neath. (Francis, 34.)

By the inquisition at the death of Countess Joanna in 1307 (Esc. 35 E. I, No. 47), Richard de Nerber held Penllyne, probably as *custos* of the minor, since in the inquisition on the death of Gilbert de Clare in 1315 (8 E. II, 68), JOHN le Norreys held two fees in Penllyne and Llanvihangel, as he did in 1320 at the Spenser Survey. He also witnessed Payn de Turberville's charter to his tenants at Coyty. (H. H. Knight on Ll. Bren.)

In 1317 he and others were directed to raise 1,000 foot in Glamorgan (Writs, ii, 490), and in 1333 he was upon an inquiry into the claims of the abbot of Margam to a right of wreck. In 1339 John le Norreys witnessed Hugh le Despenser's charter to Margam, and in 1340 to Cardiff, and in 1341 to Neath. At Hugh's death, in 1349, John held the two fees in Penllyne and Llanvihangel. In 1358, as Sir John le Norreys, Knt., he witnessed charters to Cardiff and Llantrissant boroughs, and to Neath Abbey, and in 1359 to Neath borough. (Fran., p. 40.)

In 1379 the abbot of Margam granted to John Denys a lease of eighty-six acres of land at Bonvileston during the nonage of John, son of John Norris of Leche Castle. (75 A. 45.) How this estate was acquired does not appear. Leche Castle is a square earthwork of Roman aspect, and near the old Roman road from Cardiff to Cowbridge. This is the only evidence of its having been a residence. The manor, of small extent, is dependent upon Wenvoe. As Bonvileston had already been made over to Margam, John was probably in ward to the abbot.

In 1453 another JOHN le Norris, perhaps a grandson of the above, was an executor of the will of Isabella Countess of Warwick, daughter of Thomas le Despenser. (Dug., *Bar.*, i, 247; Pat. 1 H. IV.)

Collinson states that ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of John Norris of Penllyne Castle, married William de Coker of Coker, co. Somerset. (*Coll. Som.*, ii, 334.) The Welsh pedigrees call her EVA, and marry her to John Fleming. The elder of the two coheirs they call GWENLLIAN, and state that she had a share of Penllyne, 7 H. VI; and married, first, Tompkin Turberville, and second, Thomas Morgan of Langston. It was from this match that descended the Turberviles of Penllyne.

The ambiguity of the Norris genealogy is much increased by their long and successive use of the name of John, and the absence of any inquisitions relating to them.

In 1390-1, under the head of canons and chapter of Llandaff, is an inquisition touching the manors taken into the king's hands on the death of Bishop William. (*I. p. M.* 19 C. I.)

XXLIV.—(*Harl. Ch.* 75 A. 42.)

Hec est convencio facta inter Abbatem et Conventum de Margan ex una parte et Thomam le spodur de Bonevilistone ex altera videlicet quod idem Thomas concessit remisit et quietum clamavit pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis in perpetuum dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus unam acram terre arabilis cum una domo et curtilagio in villa de Tudekistowe quam terram domum et curtilagium Thomas filius Roberti cecus quondam tenuit de Abbate et Conventu de Margan que quidem acra cum pertinentiis jacet inter terram monachorum de Margan et magnam viam que ducit ad communem pasturam que dicitur Neuton's doune. Habendum et tenendum libere et quiete bene et pacifice absque ulla reclamacione seu retinemento dicte Thome vel heredum suorum seu assignatorum in perpetuum. Pro hac autem concessione remissione et quieti clamacione dictus Abbas et Conventus concesserunt dicto Thome et heredibus suis duas acras terre arabilis in feodo de Bonevilistone quarum una jacet in campo qui vocatur Rede lond et altera juxta villam de Bonevilistone quam Rogerus filius Cady quondam tenuit. Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim xiiij*l.* ad duos anni terminos videlicet ad Pascha vij*l.* et ad festum Sancti Michaelis vij*l.* pro omni servicio seculari exaccione et demanda exceptis sectis curiarum dictorum Abbatis et Conventus. Et post decessum dicti Thome dictus Abbas et Conventus

dictam terram in manu sua tenebunt quousque heredes sui quinque solidos sterlingorum dictis Abbati et Conventui pro herieto et ingressu suo pacaverint. Et dicti Abbas et Conventus dicto Thome et heredibus suis dictam terram contra omnes homines warantizabunt acquietabunt et defendent inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium dicti Abbas et Conventus et dictus Thomas huic presenti cyrographo alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Acta apud Margan in vigilia purificationis [1 Feb. 1291] beate Marie anno domini m^occ^o nonagesimo primo.

(A small oval seal of dark green wax remains attached, bearing the device of a double-headed axe. Legend, s' T... SPODVR.)

XLV.—[75 B. 22.]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes de Bonevyle filius et heres Henrici de Bonvyle de Bonevyleston in Glammorgan salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dimisisse et quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis sive assignatis in perpetuum Abbati Monasterii beate Marie de Margan et ejusdem loci conventui quatuordecim solidos sterlingorum de illis quadraginta solidis annui redditus in quibus mihi dicti Abbas et Conventus tenebantur ad festum beati Johannis Baptiste annuatim. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum sive assignatorum aliquid juris vel clamii aut calumpnie in illis quatuordecim solidis annui redditus prenominatis de cetero aliquo modo poterimus vindicare in eternum. Pro hac autem dimissione mea et quieta clamacione assignaverunt dicti Abbas et Conventus Domino Reymundo de Sullye Domino meo quatuordecim solidos annui redditus in excambium in villa de Bristoll' de tenemento illo quod Philippus le Especer quondam de eis tenuit pro quibus prefatus Dominus Reymundus de Sullye me et heredes meos seu assignatos feofavit de quatuordecim solidis annui redditus in excambium de viginti solidis quos Matheus Everard et Johanna uxor ejus et Hugo filius eorum dicto Domino Reymundo annuatim solvere consueverunt pro terris et tenementis quas prefati Matheus et Johanna uxor ejus et Hugo filius eorum de predicto Domino Reymundo tenuerunt apud Holeton' in dominio de Denys Powys. Ego vero dictus Johannes et heredes mei sive assignati dictam dimissionem meam ac quietam clamacionem dictis Abbati et Conventui contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui et eciam sigillum prefati Domini Reymundi de Sullye una cum sigillo Domini Symonis de Ralee tunc Vice-

comitis de Glamorgan apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus Domino Johanne de Umframvyle Domino Johanne le Waleys militibus David Basset Willielmo de Berkeroles Johanne de Wyncestr' David de la Bere Philippo le Sor Ricardo Govel Mauricio de Bonevyle et multis aliis. Datum apud Kerdif die Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo secundo. [1302.]

(Round seal of green wax, about one inch diameter. In centre a hexafoil with double bordure; within, a shield with three bars. Legend, SIGILL' REMVN' DE SVLIE.

Another seal of about same size. In centre a starred object with six points or rays. Legend, s' JOH'IS BONEVIL'.)

The introduction of the De Raleigh family into Glamorgan by the reputed marriage of Ela de Reigny, the heiress of Wrenchester Castle, Michaelston-le-Pit, Llan-twit, and Llancarvan, with Simon de Raleigh, has already been mentioned under the former family. The Raleighs sprang from Raleigh by Barnstaple, and as retainers of the Earls Mareschal adopted their modified coat of "*gules a bend fusilly argent*," instead of the earlier bearing of "six cross crosslets."

I. HUGH de Raleigh of Raleigh received Nettlecombe from John Fitz Gilbert, mareschal of England, in the reign of Henry II. He bestowed it upon his nephew,

II. WARINE de Raleigh, whose son,

III. WARINE, was father of a third

IV. WARINE of Nettlecombe, living 1242, who married Margaret,—a deed by whom is witnessed by William de St. Quintin and others and her sons: 1, Sir Warine; 2, Simon.

V. Sir WARINE de Raleigh of Nettlecombe, 42 H. III, married Hawise, and was father of—1, Reginald, who died *s. p.*; 2, Maud, married Sir Matthew de Furneaux, connected with the Umfrevilles of Penmark; 3, Sarah, married Richard de Londres, evidently one of the Ogmores family, and therefore of kin to that Thomas de Londres, who, with the heirs of De Reigny, held three fees in Bideford of the honour of Gloucester. The male heir was

V 2. SIMON de Raleigh of Nettlecombe, who married

Ela de Reigny, and held her lands in Glamorgan. They had

VI. Sir SIMON of Nettlecombe and Wrenchester, who, 21 E. I, purchased, for one hundred and twenty marks, from Henry de Gamages, the custody of the cantred of Dinas Powis, formerly belonging to Sir Milo de Reigny. Gamages was Ela's second husband, and tenant by courtesy during her life. Simon married Joan, sister and heir of Lawrence de Tort of Owknolle. She was a widow 9 E. II. They had—1, John; 2, Simon, who had the Welsh estates and his mother's lands in Somerset: all which, however, passed on his death, 21 E. II, to his nephew John.

VII. JOHN de Raleigh of Nettlecombe, who, with his brother Simon, rebelled with Thomas of Lancaster, and were fined severally £100 and £40. Fines remitted 1 Ed. III. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Richard Bret. She survived. They had

VIII. Sir JOHN Raleigh of Nettlecombe and Wrenchester, knight of the shire for Somerset, 38 and 42 Ed. III. In 1368-9 he granted, as Sir John Raleigh of Nettlecombe, Knt., a charter of all his tenements in "Wrenchelston in Wales" to John Hiwys, rector of Nettlecombe: no doubt as a feoffee in trust upon one of his marriages. He married,—1, Maud, who died childless; and 2, Ismayn, daughter and coheir of Simon Hanaps of Gloucestershire; who died a widow, 8 Sept. 1420, having married, 2nd, Sir John Borowash or Burghersh of Ewelme, co. Oxon., where he was born 1347. He died 21 Sept. 1391. As this second marriage brought much trouble upon the descendants from the first, it will be convenient to add a few words concerning it.

Sir John was son of Sir John Burghersh, who died 30 June, 1349, by Matilda, elder daughter and coheir of Sir William de Kerdestan by Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Bacon of Essex, who died 1327.

Sir John Burghersh, husband of Ismayn, was the subject of a fraudulent attempt by Sir William Molyns, husband of Margery, a descendant of Sir Edmund Bacon by

a second wife. Sir William actually got possession of a part of the Burghersh estate, but justice finally prevailed.

By Sir John Burghersh, Ismayn had Margaret, aged fifteen in 1391, who married John Arundel of Bideford; and Matilda, heiress of Ewelme, aged twelve in 1391, who married Thomas Chaucer, son of the poet, born about 1360, and died 1434. They had Alice Chaucer, born 1404, heiress of Ewelme, who was affianced in early youth to Sir John Phelip, who died when he was twelve years old. She actually married,—1st, Thomas Earl of Salisbury; and 2nd, William De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had John, second duke, who married Elizabeth Plantagenet, and was thus brother-in-law to Edward IV. He inherited Ewelme, and, as will be seen, had tortious possession of the Raleigh Welsh estates.

Sir John de Raleigh, the first husband of Ismayn, had by her—1, John, who succeeded, but died childless; 2, Simon; 3, Joan; and 4, Maud, eventual coheirs. Maud had the Welsh estates, which on her death (42 H. VI), childless, passed to her sister, Joan.

IX. SIMON de Raleigh of Nettlecombe and Wrenchester, on whose death, childless, the estates seem to have been parted between his two sisters. He married, first, Joan —, who died 14 H. VI; and, second, another Joan, daughter of Oliver Hiwys of Donniford, who survived her husband seventeen years. Simon died 12 March, 18 H. VI (1441-2), and Joan died before 1455.

X. JOAN de Raleigh, sister and eventual heir, was of Nettlecombe, Wrenchester, Llantwit, and Llancarvan. She married Sir John de Whellesborough, or Walesborough, or Whalesborough, in Marham-Church, co. Cornwall. They were a considerable Cornish family, and possessed Lancarfe, Treisdor, Lamelwyn, and Perran-Uthnoe; and had besides estates in Somerset, Devon, and Surrey. They bore *argent*, a fess lozengy *gules*, indicating some early feudal dependence upon the Earls Mareschal. They had—

XI. THOMAS Whellesborough of Whellesborough, Net-

tlecombe, and Wrenchester Castle, who was recognised as right heir of Simon de Raleigh. He was dead in 1482. He married Matilda or Maud, living 1482. She was a daughter of Sir William Bowes. They had—1, Elizabeth; 2, *Catherine*, who seems to have died *s. p.*

XII. ELIZABETH Whellesborough, heiress of the Cornish, Somerset, and Welsh estates. She married John Trevelyan of Trevelyan and Basil in St. Cleather, co. Cornwall, who bore *gules*, a horse *argent*, armed *or*, rising out of the sea, party per fess, wavy, *azure* and *or*. In consequence of this marriage the Trevelyans settled at Nettlecombe, and became also Glamorganshire landowners *de jure*, though not, as will appear, for some time *de facto*. The marriage settlement is dated London, 19 July, 1452. It does not include the Welsh property, which possibly was then vested in Catherine. It appears from the Trevelyan papers, recently printed by the Camden Society, that the Duke of Suffolk, who, by descent from Ismayn Hanaps, was of kin to the Whellesboroughs, had got possession of their Welsh property. In 1463 John Trevelyan addressed the duke, pointing out that his wife, Elizabeth, was the true owner of the manors of Mighelstone and its advowson, of Lancarvan, Lantewyte, "and Wrygstone, with their appurtenances," which had always been in their blood until lately, when Alice Chaucer, the duke's mother, by the management of William, late Lord Herbert, entered upon the lands contrary to right; and he prayed the duke to consider his own estate and the poverty of Thomas Whellesborough and his heirs, though of the duke's blood, and to appoint a day to have the truth examined into, and the lands restored.

At the same time Trevelyan moved the king, who also in 1463 wrote to the duke, stating that he understood that Trevelyan had long made suit to him no longer to withhold his wife's inheritance in Wales, entailed upon her and her heirs by fine, as the heir of Sir John and Simon Raleigh, "which entail resteth to our exchequer at Cardiff." The king adds that the duke's mother

entered on the lands on the plea that her father, Thomas Chaucer, was enfeoffed of them, whereas Trevelyan can shew that he was enfeoffed only as trustee.

The letter from Edward IV seems to have produced no effect. Trevelyan (then Sir John), twenty-five years later, in 1488, addressed himself to Henry VII, relating how he had been despoiled of his lands in the time of Jasper Duke of Bedford, the king's uncle, by Sir Walter Herbert, now deceased; who, because the manors lay near his own lands, and he could not obtain them by fair means, used his great power, and feigning a title, entered upon them wrongfully, and left them to his widow, Lady Anne, now living, and a sister of Edward Stafford, Duke of Bucks. Sir John adds that he cannot prevail against such power, and prays the king's interference.

The effect of this further application was to produce a release from John Duke of Suffolk in the same year, in which he quits all claim to the "manors of Michestow, Wrynchester, Lancarvan, and Lantwit, with the advowson of Michelstow," and yields them up to John Trevelyan. Among the witnesses are John Butler, Matthew Cradock, and Maurice Butler.

From the above statements it may, perhaps, be inferred that Sir Walter Herbert, who was second son of William the great Earl of Pembroke, availed himself of Duchess Alice's shadow of a claim, through the enfeoffment of her father, to enter on the lands; intending, since Trevelyan would not sell, to secure them to the duchess, who was not likely to care for them, and thence obtain them for himself. Herbert died childless before 1488.

John Trevelyan, who so perseveringly fought for, and successfully established, his right, died in 1493, leaving

XIII. Sir JOHN Trevelyan, Knt., then aged thirty years and upwards, and who died 21 Sept. 1552, leaving

XIV. JOHN Trevelyan, then aged thirty years and upwards, and who, or his father, seems to have disposed of the estate, which a few years later appears in the possession of the Earl of Worcester. The Trevelyan muni-

ments have evidently been so carefully preserved that it is not improbable that the date and particulars of the sale may be found among them.

Of the Castle of Wrenchester, or, as the place is now called, Wrinston, "*etiam periere ruinæ*"; but the name of the family who held it in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries is preserved in the adjacent seat of Cwrt-yr-Raleigh (now known as Court-yr-Alla), where the Raleighs probably resided when the circumstances of the country rendered the confinement of a castle unnecessary; and which may have been, in later times, the residence of their agent or steward.

Of Dinas Powis Castle, part of the reputed heritage of Ela de Reigny, the walls of the principal enclosure remain. They retain no traces of ornament, nor even of ashlar; but are probably of the twelfth century, and the work of Sir Milo or his immediate progenitors. The name and position of the fortress support the tradition of its having been a Welsh stronghold, where, not improbably, Jestyn and his father may have resided. It stands upon and crowns a knoll of rock in the mouth of Combe George, and besides being inconveniently small for a wealthy knight of the thirteenth century, was scarcely tenable against the improved military engines of that age, for which reasons it was probably abandoned for Wrinston.

The manors of Wrinston in Wenvoe and Michaelston-le-Pit are contiguous, forming one compact estate, and were holden under the lordship of Dinas Powis; but it is singular that this lordship or cantred, which was held by Ela and her husband, should not have been held, with the Castle, by the later Raleighs and Trevelians. At a somewhat subsequent period Dinas Powis lordship appears as divided, one moiety being in the crown, and the other in the Herberts.

The two manors of Wrinston and Michaelston, as well as that of Llancarvan, of which Trevelyan seems to have recovered possession in 1488, were, together with West Orchard manor, the subject of a family settlement (10th

Nov. 11th Ch. I) on the marriage of Edward Lord Herbert, Earl of Glamorgan, with Lady Katherine Dormer; in which these, with many other manors elsewhere, were settled on Lord Herbert for life, with remainder to Henry, his eldest son. These, no doubt, were either sold to, or exchanged with, the Herberts by Trevelyan; and thence passed, on the marriage of the Pembroke heiress with Sir Charles Somerset, into the latter family.

What is enumerated with the above three as "Llantwit Manor," is, no doubt, West Llantwit or Llantwit-Raleigh, called also Abbot's Llantwit; and not Boverton Manor in Llantwit, which has always been annexed to the lordship of Glamorgan; and was with it sold or granted to Sir William Herbert, ancestor of the bastard branch of that family.

Llantwit-Raleigh probably was held on lease under Tewkesbury Abbey, and from its chief lords derived its name of Abbot's Llantwit; for 12 June, 15 H. VIII, Edward Stradling applied to purchase it as parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Tewkesbury; and with the application there exists, in the Augmentation Office, a confirmation (23 Eliz.) of the manor by Sir William Cecil, Knt., Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer, and Robert Keylway, Esq., one of the surveyors of the Court of Wards, to Edward, son of Edward Stradling, gent.

As Lord Bute includes this manor in his periodical advertisements of manor courts, he is, no doubt, now its lord; but its history after the above confirmation to Edward Stradling is not known.

The subsequent history of the manors of Wrinston, Michaelston, and West Orchard, is curious. Having been a part of the Marquis of Worcester's (Lord Glamorgan's) estate, they were given by the Parliament to Colonel Horton's brigade as a reward for their services at the battle of St. Fagan's. The brigade sold them to Colonel Philip Jones of Fonmon, who also bought up the title of the Somerset family, and so preserved them after the Restoration. Llancarvan manor is still pos-

sessed by his descendant, R. O. Jones. Michaelston belongs to Colonel Rous of Cwrt-yr-Ala, Wrinston to Mr. Jenner of Wenvoe, and West Orchard to the Rev. Mr. Rayer.

The term, "cantred of Dinas Powis," is not well defined. Does it mean the present lordship without its dependent manors? or has it a larger signification, including the whole hundred?

The family of Wallensis, or Le Walsh, whose name speaks their foreign origin, were early settlers at Llandough by Cowbridge, where they built the castle, and lie buried in the church.

Adam Waletis tests a Waleran charter, in the collection of Major Francis, of about 1200; and Henricus Wallensis an Umfreville charter of about the same date (75 D. 15). A century later, in 1302, "Dominus Johannes le Waleys, Knt.," tests a Bonville charter (75 B. 22). In the Spenser Survey of 1320, Adam Welsh held one knight's fee in Llandocho and St. Mary Church.

According to the local genealogists the descent is as follows:

I. ADAM le Walsh, lord of Llandough, contemporary with John le Wales, 25 Ed. I. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Bosnaber, and had—1, Robert; 2, Beatrice, married Aaron ap Howell vachan.

II. ROBERT le Walsh, living 20 Ed. II, bore *ermine* a bend *gules*. Married Ann, daughter of Robert German, and had—1, Adam; 2, Sybil, married John de St. Mary Church of co. Pembroke.

III. ADAM le Walsh, lord of Llandough and St. Mary Church, 1320. By writ dated Cardiff, 28 Oct. 1326, Adam le Walsh was ordered to raise four hundred foot soldiers for the defence of the town and castle of Cardiff. (*Writs*, ii, 453.)

The next descents are wanting, but there was a Sir SIMON Walsh, Knt., lord of Llandough, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bawson of Brigan; a ROBERT Walsh, who witnessed a Kenfig charter of 20 R. II; and another ROBERT, who lived 4 H. V and

1 H. VI. The final representatives of the name were two sisters, Gwenllian or Bettina and Elizabeth.

GWENLLIAN Walsh of Llandough, part of whose sepulchral brass remains in that church. She died 6 H. VI, 1427, having married Walter or Watkin Morton, lord of Goston and constable of Cardiff Castle, 9 H. V.

ELIZABETH Walsh of Llandough, St. Mary Church, and East Orchard, 7 H. VI, final heiress, married John de Aune or Van. Their son, Payn Van of Marcross, is said to have sold Llandough and St. Mary Church to Sir William Thomas, 22 H. VI.

No authentic pedigree of the Welsh De la Beres has been preserved. They seem to have been of Gower, where

I. Sir JOHN de la Bere was father of David and Isabel, who married Thomas Graunt.

II. Sir DAVID de la Bere, 25 E. I and 7 E. II, bore *azure* a bend *argent* cotised, between six martlets *or*. He had—1, Adam; 2, a daughter, married John Butler.

III. ADAM de la Bere of Knolston in Gower had

IV. Sir JOHN de la Bere of Weobley Castle in Gower, who had a moiety of Marcross manor. He married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Sir Payn Turberville of Coyty, and had Elizabeth, married to Oliver St. John; and Margaret, married, first, Roger Dennis; and second, Sir Elias Bassett. The De la Bere quarterings were always used by the Lords St. John and Bolingbroke, and appear in the Bassett shield over the porch at Beauprè.

Besides these, Richard de la Bere was sheriff of Glamorgan 5 H. V; and Sir Roger was of Cheriton and Llangenydd, in Gower, about the time of Ed. III. His granddaughter and heir, Elizabeth, married David Croadoc, who thus obtained Cheriton.

The family of Le Sor seem to have settled very early upon the honour of Gloucester, in Somerset and Gloucestershire, and to have followed Fitz Hamon into Glamorgan; in whose time Robert le Sor tests a charter by R. de Haia, a Monmouthshire knight. (*New Mon.*, iv, 633.) Also John Sore had certain rights over Kelti-

gar, or Gelligarn, before the reign of Henry II. (*Ibid.*, v, 58.) There is also an early letter from Odo le Sore to the Bishop of Worcester about Hugh de Fucheroles and the church of Senedone. (*Ibid.*, iv, 71.)

In the reign of Henry II, Jordan le Sor was responsible for fifteen knights in the retinue of the Earl of Gloucester. Sir Peter le Sor is usually reputed the person who gave name to their manor of Peterston, and who built castles there and at St. Fagans. He was lord of Gelligarn, which was subinfeudated to Sir Richard Pincerna, from whom it came to Sampson de Halweia. William and Sir Robert le Sor appeared in the Register of Neath Abbey, and Alexander and Henry le Sor witness Glamorgan deeds by Peter le Sore, contemporary with Ivor Hael, in the fourteenth century. Philip le Sor tests a Bonvileston deed in 1302. (75 B. 22.)

In Somerset, William, William, and John le Sor were successive lords of Backwell, and *temp.* H. III and E. I were lords of Yatton. The heirs of John held Hardington and West Sengrave, 9 E. II. John was probably a De Clare tenant.

3 Ed. I, Isabel le Sore, Lady of Clare, held half the manor and advowson of Backwell. It was probably her sister and coheir, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John le Sore or De Lisures, who married, 1291, Sir Robert Wickham, *ob.* 1327. They are said to have sold the manor, but 47 H. VIII it was in possession of William le Sor of Backwell-le-Sor.

The Glamorgan Le Sores bore "quarterly *or* and *gules*, in the first quarter a lion (two lions) passant *azure*." Lizures bore "*or*, a chief *azure*."

The Glamorgan pedigree is very imperfect, but may be stated as follows:

Sir PETER le Sore, lord of Peterston, St. Fagans, and Gelligarn; the last being held by their tenant, Pincerna. Meyrick calls them lords of Fonmon; but this, no doubt, means of Odyn's fee in Penmark, close to Fonmon. He married Jane, daughter of Sir William le Fleming, Knt., of St. George's, who bore, in the jargon

of the local heralds, "Y Flett argent, ar Ffess asur" (*gules a fret or, a fess azure*). They had

Sir Odo le Sore, said to have given name to Odyn's Fee, a distinct manor in Penmark.

Sir JOHN le Sore, who, being son of Sir Odo, ratified the exchange, by Sampson de Halweia, of Gelligarn with Neath Abbey. John le Sor witnessed a Llancarvan deed of the thirteenth century. He was probably father of

Sir MAYO or Matho le Sore of St. Fagan's, Knt., sheriff of Glamorgan 20 Ed. III. His descendant of the same name is said to have had a feud with David ap Gwilim about the capacity of a drinking cup; and to have been besieged in Peterston Castle by Owain Glendowr, who took the place, dismantled it, and cut off Sir Mayo's head. The hill from which Owain descended upon the castle is called in consequence "Allt Owain." This final Sir Mayo was probably the last male, as Peterston escheated to the lord. He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Philip Huntley, who bore "sable ar goble argent y 3 chorn sable Rhwng y 3 pheu karwst gardant" (*argent, on a chevron gules between three stags' heads cabossed sable, three hunting horns argent, stringed or*). Sir Mayo seems to have left three daughters, coheirs,—

i. *Wenllian*, married Sir Wm. (John) Wolf of Wolf's Newton, who bore "3 wolff pais Rodri gules llew saliant or" in a border engrailed *or*; and their descendant, Barbara Wolf, married Sir Henry Seymour of Wolf Hall, whence the ducal family. In the Seymour escutcheon appear the arms of Huntley, miscalled "Le Sore of St. Fagans.

ii. *Sarah*, married Howell ap Griffith, whence Lewis of Van, Llanishen, etc. Her descendants have usually quartered Le Sore, and still do so.

iii. *Coeheir*ess of St. Fagans, married Peter le Vele, from whom came John Vele, who, by *Inq. p. Mortem*, 9 H. VI, died seized of St. Fagan's Castle and manor, and a member of the manor of Llysworney.

The Veles, who were a Gloucestershire family of Tortworth, there continued; but the St. Fagan's branch

ended in *Alice Vele*, an heiress, who married David Mathew, and had four daughters, coheirs, who seem to have sold the property. Charter L. shews that Sir Peter de Veel was in possession before 1377. St. Fagan's was sold to Dr. John Gibbon in 1578, and was for a generation or two the residence of the Lewises of Van.

For the Le Sore pedigree see Sir S. Meyrick, i, 13; *Coll. Top.*, iii, 73; v, 19, 22; Rees Meyrick, p. 41; *I. p. M.*, ii, 129; Hearne, *Liber Scacc.*, i, 161; Collinson's *Somerset*, ii, 148, 306, 320, 453, 545.

XLVI.—[*Harl. Ch. 75 A. 43.*]

Anno domini m^{ccc} octavo ad festum Beati Jacobi apostoli convenit inter Dominum Thomam Abbatem de Margan et ejusdem loci conventum ex parte una et Willielmum Wronou de Bonevileston ex altera. Ita videlicet quod dicti Abbas et Conventus una cum consensu dederunt et concesserunt dicto Willielmo et heredibus suis ac suis assignatis duas acras terre arabilis in Redelond et quinque acras terre juxta vetus castrum a parte boreali de Bonevileston' in excambium septem acrarum terre dicti Willielmi quas habuit juxta Hellegogy in parte occidentali. Habendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis sive suis assignatis absque ullo impedimento sive aliqua calumpnia dictorum Abbas et Conventus vel successorum suorum imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium partes prenominate presenti scripto in modum cyrographi confecto alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Roberto de Cantelou Willielmo Fraunkelyn Willielmo Thomas Mauricio le Flemeng Thoma Adam et multis aliis. [25 Julii 1308.]

(A small circular seal, impressed with a star-like device. Legend, ...WIL. I. WROI...)

XLVII.—[*Inq. p. Mortem Gilberti de Clare Com. Glouc. et Herts.*
8 Ed. II, 68, 1314-15.]

Morgan abbattia [advocatio abbacie Cisterciensis ordinis.]

XLVIII.—[*Carta Domini Willielmi de Brehaus de Relaxacione Tollneti.*] From MAJOR FRANCIS' Collection.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus de Breusa consensu heredum meorum pro salute anime mee et omnium

antecessorum et successorum meorum et pro salute anime Agnetis uxoris mee dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et ecclesie beate Marie de Margan et monachis ibidem deo servientibus plenariam perpetuam libertatem ad emendum et vendendum per totam terram meam quicquid sibi placuit ac sibi viderint utile aut necessarium libere et quiete sine omni tallagio et sine omni consuetudinario demando. Et ego et heredes mei hanc libertatem iisdem warrantizabimus in perpetuum. Et ut hac libertas rata et stabilis perseveret in perpetuum presenti scripti attestacione et sigilli mei impressione eam roboravi.

Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Penrys Domino Johanni de Vilers Henrico Scurlagio Philippo de Neth Magistro Johanne de Sweynesea Ada Curyl et aliis.

(Seal of green wax, in excellent preservation save a fragment of the upper margin. Device, a lion's head erased. Legend, ...S . DNI . WILLEMI . DE . BREUS...

The grantor of this charter appears to have been William de Braose of Gower, who succeeded his father of the same name, 19 Ed. I, and had livery of his inheritance at once. His mother had Gower in dower, but exchanged it with her son against a charge upon lands in Sussex. He married a daughter of Thomas de Moulton, usually called Aliva, but here Agnes. 14 Ed. II, 1320-1, William contracted to sell Gower to the Earl of Hereford, having previously settled it upon his own daughter, Olivia, upon her marriage with John de Mowbray, with remainder, failing the heirs of their body, to the earl. This transaction gave rise to great scandal, during which Hugh le Despencer, then in the ascendant, contrived to obtain the lordship by an enforced purchase. Of the witnesses, the Lord Robert de Penrys was of Penrice Castle in Gower; and Philip de Neth was seneschal of Gower, witnessing a Bloncaynel deed without date, in company with Penrice. John de Vilers does not appear elsewhere; but he was, no doubt, of the family of Henry de Vilers, who witnesses many Gower deeds a little earlier. Various members of the Scurlage family, of Scurlage Castle in Gower, witness Gower and Margam charters; but this is the only appearance of

Henry Curyll and John de Sweynesea. The date of this charter probably lies between 1291 and 1320.

In the Spenser Survey, 1320, the abbot of Margam held one fee in Langwith or Langewydd, therefore not extended. (Meyric, p. 23.)

XLVIII.—[75 A. 27.]

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint. Frater Johannes permissione divina Episcopus Landavensis salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus. Cum nos actualem visitacionem nostram in dyocesi nostra exercentes religiosos viros Abbatem et Conventum de Margan Cisterciensis ordinis nostre dyocesis omnes decimas proprii laboris in parochia de Kenefeg' necnon et omnes decimas garbarum ad dictam ecclesiam de Kenefeg' et ad omnes capellas ejusdem ecclesie pertinentes ac etiam omnes decimas proprii laboris provenientes de parochia ecclesie de Novo Castro. Necnon omnes decimas garbarum cum omnibus juribus ecclesiasticis ad dictam ecclesiam de Novo Castro pertinentibus. Et omnes decimas garbarum capellarum de Laweleston et Tegestowe ex concessione et donacione religiosorum virorum Abbatis et Conventus de Teokesbur' in perpetuam firmam se optinere pretendentes ad ostendendum et exhibendum si quod pro se haberent quare hujus firmam detinebant contra jura ad certos diem et locum peremptorie fecerimus evocari qui per fratrem Thomam Benet monachum dicte domus procuratorem sufficienter constitutum ad dictos die et locu comperuerunt dicto procuratore munimenta et instrumenta quamplura occasione dicte firme nomine predictorum religiosorum virorum de Margan predicto exhibenti instanterque petente nomine dominorum suorum predictorum ut pote sufficienter et legitime munitorum ab ex animo nostro se dimitti per decretum. Nos vero super exhibit volentes plenius deliberare ad faciendum super eisdem prefato procuratori nomine dominorum suos certos diem et locum prefiximus. Quibus die et loco prefato procuratore ut prius comperente visisque instrumentis et munimentis predictae firme concessionis et plenarie discussis premissis que aliis que requirebantur in hac parte prefatos Abbatem et Conventum de Margan quo ad firmam dictarum decimarum sufficienter munitos in personam dicti procuratoris ab examine nostro dimisimus per decretum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus fecimus apponi. Datum apud Worleton x^{mo} kalendas Augusti anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} tricesimo secundo. [23 Julii 1322.]

Worleton, now Duffryn Golweh, or St. Nicholas, was long an episcopal manor and seat. A later bishop conveyed it away from the see, and it was for very many years the residence of the Button family.

XLIX.—[*Cal. Rot. Patentium*, 20 Ed. II, m. 6, 1326-7.]
Pro Abbate de Morgan de Manerio de Kenton.

Probably this patent was granted during Edward's stay at Margam, at the close of his reign and life, for the next entry, laying an embargo upon the ports, is dated "apud Morgan 4^o Novembris."

L.—*Comitatus Glamorganie Tenta apud Kaerdif die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Andree apostoli anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quarto — coram Petro de Veel Vicecomite Glamorganie et Morgannok.* [FRANCIS MSS.]

Abbas Ecclesie beate Marie de Margan optulit se versus Johannem de Wledon in placito — quod acquietet dictum Abbatem de servicio quod Johannes le Flemmyng de Sancto Georgeo ab eo exigit de libero tenemento quod de prefato Johanne de Wledon tenet in Bonevylleston unde idem Johannes de Wledon qui medius est inter eos eum acquietare debet ut dicit. Et unde queritur quod pro defectu eius distringatur. Et predictus Johannes de Wledon summonitus fuit et fecit defaultum per quod preceptum fuit quod attachietur. Et ballivus respondet quod nihil habuit in balliva sua per quod attachiari potuit per quod consideratum fuit quod dictus Johannes de Wledon distringet. Et quod proclamacionem fieret in duobus plenis comitatibus quod predictus Johannes de Wledon veniret ad dictum Abbatem acquietandum de servicio quod dictus Johannes le Flemmyng ab eo exigit &c. Et ballivus respondet quod nihil habuit in balliva sua per quod distringere potuit. Et proclamacio facta fuit in duobus plenis comitatibus videlicet in comitatu tento die Lune proximo ante festum omnium Sanctorum et in comitatu tento die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Andree anno supradicto et modo solempniter vocatus et non venit. Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Johannes de Wledon amittat servicium predicti Abbatis et a modo et — respondeat sed quod predictus Abbas predicto Johanni le Flemmyng de servicio suo decetero sit intendens et respondens. Et predictus Johannes le Wledon inde impetuum sit exclusus etc. [xxvj^{to} Nov^{ris} 1330.]

(Sigillo amisso.)

LI.—*Inq. p. Mortem Edwardi le Despenser Chivaler et Elizabethæ Uzoris ejus &c.* [49 E. III, 2nd pars, No. 46, 1375-6.]
Morgan Abbatis de.

LII.—[*Cal. Rot. Patent. 51 E. III, m. 27, 1377.*]

Quod Abbas de Morgan in Wallia possit dare Petro de Veel militi in feudo quandam placeam terre et tenementum vocatum Hosbridge in comitatu Gloucestrie in escambio pro advocacione Ecclesie de Sancto Fagano Landavensis diocesi.

LIV.—[*Harl. Chart. 75 A. 51.*]

Noverint universi legentes et audientes hanc cartam quod nos Abbas et Conventus Theokesburie conventionavimus Abbati et Conventui de Margan quod de illis viginti duobus solidis quos nobis ipsi reddunt pro Jordano de Hameledena quamdiu ipse vixerit quod de illis viginti duobus solidis post mortem ipsius Jurdani nichil omnino requiremus a domo de Margan. Set ipsa domus inperpetuum erit inde quieta et carta de Margan quam inde habemus ipsis sine omni contradictione resignabitur. Et super hoc fecimus eis cartam nostram in testimonium.

(Portions of two seals attached.)

This acknowledgment by the Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury, that the fine of 22s. (per ann.) was to be paid to them by Margam during the life of Jurdan de Hameleden, is without date; neither is it known who Jurdan was. Jurdan or Jordan was, however, a name in use in the allied Sandford and De Cardiff families; and Hameleden has been shewn to have descended from the former family to the latter in 1197. Jurdan, therefore, may have been a De Cardiff.

LV.—[*Cal. Rot. Patent. 1 R. II, m. 26, 1377-86.*]
 “*Pro Abbate de Morgan,*” and 8 R. II, m. 9, “*Pro Abate de Morgan in Wallia.*”

LVI.—*Bailliage de Bovilliston a John Denys par l'Abbé et Covent de Morgan.* [M. B. Cart. Harl. 75 A. 45.]

Ceste endenture faitz l'an du regne le Roi Edward tierce pus le conqueste sincquantun tesmoigne qe l'Abbe et Covent de Morgan ount graunte et a ferme baille a John Denys de Watir-

ton iiij^e et ix acris de terre deyns le fee de Bovilliston duraunt la nonnage de John Norreis fitz et heir a John Norreis de Lache-Castel. Rendaunt chequn an duraunt la ferme susdite as avaunt diste Abbe et Covent en le feste de Saint Michel xiijs. iiij^d. saunz outre delaie. Et qe le hure qe le dist John Denys ne face la paiement de xiijs. iiij^d. chequn an al fest de Saint Michel ou deynz le quinseyme procheyn suaunt lisce (?) donqe as avaunt ditz Abbe et Covent ouste le dist John et ly forsclore de sa ferme et de tote manere action de la terre avaunt dist. En testmoinaunce de quele chose lez avaunt ditz Abbe et Covent et John a ceste endenture changablement ount mys lour seals. Don a Morgan le jour Saint Andreu le Apostle l'an susdit. [51^{er} Edward III^{me}, 30^{me} Novembre, 1377.]

John Denys was probably one of a family of that name, of Gloucestershire origin and connexion, but connected with Glamorgan. The local pedigree commences with

I. WILLIAM Denys, who married a Turberville, and had John Denys living 1st and 11th Ed. II. William probably had also a son,

II. RICHARD, who married Alison Bren or Brent, and had

III. ROGER or Hoskyn Denys, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir John de la Bere. They had 1, Nicholas; 2, Richard, married Alison Berkerolles, and had Richard; 3, William, married Joan, daughter of Thomas le Eyre, and had Richard; 4, Sir Gilbert Denys, who also married an Eyre, and had William, married Alice, daughter of John Norris, lord of Sutton; 5, John Denys of Waterton by Bridgend, married Joan, daughter of Hopkin Powell Vachan, and had Sir Gilbert Denys.

IV. NICHOLAS Denys, called by others son of William Denys and Alice Norris, from whom he inherited Canleston, Knolton, Cornellau, Brynchanswell, Nottage, Brocastle, Corndon, Sutton, and Llanvihangel,—manors which came to his daughter, Joan, by his wife, Margaret Dawbeny.

V. JOAN Denys, married William Chicheley, and had issue.

Denys bore "*azure, a bend engrailed between three pards' heads jessant fl. de lys or.*"

LVII.—[75 A. 12.]

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie justiciariis vicecomitibus senescallis receptoribus auditoribus ballivis constabulariis prepositis et omnibus aliis ministris nostris domini nostri de Oggemore in Suthwallia et eorum cuilibet salutem. Cum nos per literas nostras patentes datas sub sigillo nostro Ducatus nostri Lancastrie apud castrum nostrum de Wyndesore terciodecimo die Julii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto ob internam affectionem quam ad beatam Virginem Mariam matrem Domini nostri Jesu Christi gerimus et habemus ac pro salute et succursu anime nostre et progenitorum nostrorum quos sancta intercessione sua præ aliis mediis cum opus habuerit certissime ab omnipotente domino credimus impetrari volentes Abbathiam de Morgan in Suthwallia in honorem ipsius Beate Marie a diu fundatam et omnes possessiones ejusdem diversis libertatibus quietanciis immunitatibus et privilegiis ab incursu et gravamine aliorum dominorum magnatum et eorum ac nostrorum ministrorum quorumcunque protegi et defendi de gratia nostra speciali et ex mero motu et certa sciencia nostris concesserimus ratificaverimus approbaverimus et confirmaverimus Abbati Abbatie predictæ et ejusdem loci conventui et monachis in eadem degentibus et deo servientibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum quod ipsi dominium et terras suas inter aquas de Oggemore et Garrewæ ab eo loco ubi Garrewæ cadit in Oggemore usque Rotheney quantum terra sua durat in Suthwallia habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. Salvis inde nobis et heredibus nostris antiqua annua feodi firma quadraginta solidorum prout antea reddere consueverunt scilicet viginti solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et viginti solidos ad Pascha pro omni servicio consuetudine et exactione et quod iidem Abbas et successores sui inter aquas predictas habeant curiam suam coram senescallis et ballivis suis apud Egliskeynwyre de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas tenendam et potestatem tenendi et cognoscendi quolibet anno in eadem omnia placita tam personalia quam realia et mixta et assisas tam nove disseisinæ quam mortis antecessoris de quibuscumque terris et tenementis inter aquas predictas et de quibuscumque contractibus transgressionibus convencionibus titulis clameis rebus casibus et demandis inter aquas predictas contingentibus factis seu qualitercumque emergentibus et ea per querelas in eadem curia levandis et alia debita media prosequendis per summoniciones

attachiamenta districtiones ac capciones personarum per earum insufficientes et alios processus legitimos terminandis ac justiciam et justicia de eisdem ultimate faciendis reddendis et plenarie exequendis necnon potestatem et auctoritatem audiendi et terminandi in eadem curia coram eisdem senescallis et ballivis omnia et omnimoda felonias transgressiones et alia malefacta inter easdem aquas qualitercumque factas seu perpetratas ac omnes illos quos rebelles inter aquas predictas invenerint justificandi imprisonandi et castigandi quousque recto stare voluerint et justiciarii se permiserint de delictis transgressionibus criminibus et offensis que perpetraverint in hac parte et si per eosdem senescallos et ballivos se justiciari reliquerunt tunc per Abbatem Abbacie predictae vel senescallos et ballivos predictos pro tempore existentes prisone Castri nostri de Oggemore committantur ubi eos per janitorem ejusdem absque contradictione sua recipi voluerimus quandocumque evenerint ibidem tenend' quousque justicietur de transgressionem et iniquitate et rebellionem per eosdem perpetrato et plenam satisfactionem inde fecerint et quod per preceptum dicti Abbatis pro tempore existentis seu ejus senescallorum vel ballivorum suorum ibidem et non aliter post hujusmodi satisfactionem factam a castro et prisona predictis deliberentur quieti de aliqua prestacione solucione seu feodo preterquam de quinque denariis pro feodo janitoris castri predicti sibi pro quolibet ibidem imprisonato solvendis. Et ulterius ut iidem nunc Abbas et Conventus et successores sui Deo in ecclesia Abbacie predictae poterint in antea quicquid deservire concessimus eisdem quod ipsi et successores sui ac omnes tenentes eorum et residentes in feodo dominico et dominio eorundem inter aquas predictas decetero sint quieti de omnibus donis theloniis auxiliis talliagiis nobis aut heredibus nostris solvendis sectis et adventibus ad comitatum hundreda turna commota commortha sessiones justiciariorum itinerantium et aliorum commissioneriorum nostrorum et alias curias nostras heredum et successorum nostrorum quorumcumque in perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum salvis nobis et heredibus nostris quadraginta solidis annuis supradictis. Set super eosdem homines et residentes in curia Abbatis predicti et non aliter nec alibi de omnibus rebus et casibus emergentibus fiat justicia exhibenda. Et insuper de uberiori gratia nostra dederimus concesserimus ratificaverimus et confirmaverimus predictis nunc Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum omnimoda fines amerciamenta exitus forisfactos forisfacturas et redempciones de tenentibus et residentibus supradictis vel quovismodo delinquentibus in dicta curia sua qualitercumque facta forisfacta seu emergentia et

catalla felonum et fugitivorum necnon omnimodas forisfacturas et escaetas omnium terrarum tenementorum bonorum et catallorum eorundem tenencium dicti Abbatis et successorum suorum et aliorum residencium infra aquas supradictas felonum fugitivorum seu qualitercumque dampnatorum unacum libera piscaria in dictis aquis quantam terra sua de Oggemore se extendit. Et voluerimus quod bene liceat eisdem nunc Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis per ministros suos se in seisinam eorundem ponere et ea pacifice habere et possidere absque aliqua prosecucione nobis seu ministris nostris pro eisdem aliquid facienda licet eadem terras tenementa possessiones bona seu catalla prius in manus nostras seu heredum nostrorum seisita fuerint. Et insuper volentes eisdem Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis de omnibus terris et possessionibus suis securitatem facere luciolem omnimodo cartas literas patentes scripta munimenta et evidencias de omnibus terris tenementis et possessionibus suis tam per nos et progenitores nostros quam per alios quoscumque ante hec tempora facta innovaverimus ac ea et omnia et singula in eis contenta eisdem nunc Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis pro nobis et heredibus nostris approbaverimus ratificaverimus et confirmaverimus licet de hiis in presentibus expressa mencio facta non fuerit. Volentes quod si quod hiis dono et concessione nostris in aliquo prevaleat Abbas ibidem pro tempore existens effectum eorum et cujuslibet eorum habeat et eo gaudeat et utatur hiis dono confirmacione et concessione nostris in aliquo non obstante. Et ulterius concesserimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis predictis quod nec ipse Abbas nec successores sui de aliquibus libertatibus franchesiis quietanciis terris tenementis possessionibus sectis et privilegiis eisdem Abbati et Conventui per antea datis collatis seu per eos habitis et usitatis ratione acceptionis presentis carte nostre aliquid excludantur vel quovismodo prejudicentur molestentur inquietentur seu graventur. Has autem donaciones concessiones innoaciones confirmaciones et ratificaciones prefatis nunc Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis fecimus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum ad omnipotentis dei laudem et in honorem beate Marie Virginis supradicte et pro bono statu nostro dum vixerimus et salutē anime nostre cum ab hac luce migraverimus et animarum omnium progenitorum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo seu aliquo valore premissorum seu alicujus eorundem aut de aliis donis confirmacionibus ratificacionibus restitutionibus et concessionibus per nos seu progenitores nostros eisdem nunc Abbati et Conventui

seu predecessoribus suis ante hec tempora factis in presente facta non existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinatione seu restrictione incontrarium factis in aliquo non obstante prout in literis nostris patentibus supradictis prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus superinde confectis plenius poterit apparere. Volumus ac vobis et vestrum cuilibet precipimus et mandamus quod prefatos Abbatem et Conventum et successores suos omnes donaciones concessiones innovaciones confirmaciones et ratificaciones predictas literis patentibus specificè contentas habere gaudere uti et tenere pacifice quiete et in pace permittant et quilibet vestrum permittat juxta tenorem et effectum literarum nostrarum patencium supradictarum. Aceciam tam vobis et cuilibet vestrum quam deputatis vestris et cujuslibet vestrum prohibemus ne vos aut aliquis vestrum dictos Abbatem et Conventum aut successores suos contra tenorem et effectum earundem literarum nostrarum patencium molestetis inquietetis in aliquo seu gravetis molestet inquietet in aliquo sive gravet. Datæ sub sigillo nostro dicti Ducatus nostræ terciodecimo die Julii anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto. [13 June, 1428.]

Per billam signo manuali ipsius Regis signatam signeto Aquile sigillato et de data predicta auctoritate parlamenti.

(L. S. Fragment only. Red wax.)

These are letters of H. VI to the officers of his lordship of Ogmores, referring to a charter of the twenty-sixth of his reign, sealed with his Duchy of Lancaster seal, in which he attests his affection for the Virgin Mary by granting to St. Mary of Margam the land between the rivers Ogmores and Garw, from their meeting to Rotheney, at a fee rent of 40s. He also grants to the abbot a court held at Egleskeynwyre, with certain very ample powers here set forth, including the use of the Duchy prison in Ogmores Castle. Certain liberties are also granted to the tenants, and certain fines to the abbot; free fishing in the waters, etc.

LVIII.

Nos Johannes de Obizis decretorum Doctor Anglie collector et apostolicæ sedis nuncius recepimus de domino Abbate de Morgan Landavensis diocesis vij solidos sterlingorum de procuracionibus nobis debitis de anno Domini mccc xxxvº de quibus prefatum dominum Abbatem et ejus monasterium acquietamus per presentes. Datum Londoniis sub nostro sigillo xj die mensis Julii sub anno Domini predicta &c. [1435.]

(Seal gone. Deed poll. No endorsement.)

This is the usual form of receipt from the papal collector for England, for a payment of 7s. for procuration fees.

LIX.—[*Escaet. 18 H. VI, No. 3, 1439-40.*]

Isabella nuper Comitissa Warw.—Morgan, Advocacio Abbatis.

Countess Isabel, as heiress of the De Clares, was patroness of Margam.

Harl. Charter 75 A. 11 is a letter by H. VI to James Lord Audley and others concerning the claim of William Morys to be abbot of Strata Florida, which mentions John abbot of Buildwas, and Thomas abbot of Margam, as visitors of the Cistercian order. Dated Shene, 3 March 21 H. VI, 1443.

LX.—[*Harl. Cart. 75 A. 7.*]

Nos frater Guillelmus Abbas Clarevallis Cisterciensis ordinis Langonensis dyocesis notum facimus universis quorum interest et interesse debet quod venerabilis co-abbas noster de Morgan sicut in nostris et antiquis ordinis nostre registris reperimus est frater Abbas et visitator immediatus ordinario jure monasteriorum de sancta Cruce de Kyrieleyson de choro sancti Benedicti et de Magiom et ad nullius jurisdictionem spectat dicta monasteria visitare seu in eorum captis loco seu vice visitaciono presidere nisi manifeste ac temeriter velit patrem Abbatum jurisdictioni contra apostolicas nostri ordinis instituto dampnabiliter derogare. In cujus rei fidele testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus appendendum contra sigillum que nostrum earum dorso imprimendum die quarta mensis Augusti anno domini millesimo cccc° quadragesimo quinto. [4 Aug. 1445.]

De Poncello.

(There remains appended the central part of a seal of the thirteenth century, with the figure of an abbot under tabernacle-work, and the legend, ...GU...ERMI ABATIS... The counter-seal is a shield of arms surmounted by a hand holding a pastoral staff. On either side, S. B. . Legend, CONTRA SIGILLUM A. B...)

LXI.—[*H. C 75, A. 46.*]

Hec indentura facta inter Willielmum Abbatem Monasterii beate Marie de Margan et ejusdem loci conventum ex parte una et Howell ap Jevan ap Jankyn William ap Howell David ap Jevan ap David the et Grono ap David dew conjunc-

tim et divisim ex parte altera testatur quod predictus Abbas et Conventus unacum assensu consensu concesserunt tradiderunt et ad firmam dimiserunt predictis Howell Willielmo David et Grono et cuilibet eorum grangiam de terris cum pertinentiis suis exceptam bereiariam ibidem cum pertinentiis suis ex antiquo tempore usitatam et exceptas omnimodas decimas preter solomodo decimis garbarum et exceptis etiam omnibus proficiis proventibus emolumentis curie baronis qualitercunque pertinentibus et exceptis omnimodis piscariis ubicunque ibidem ac etiam dictus Abbas et Conventus concesserunt et tradiderunt predictis Howell Willielmo David et Grono quandam parcellam terre vocatam Gamlase cum omnibus pertinentiis suis exceptis omnibus terris in manibus tenencium existencium et exceptis duabus acris terre nuper in manibus Jankyn ap Gregore usque ad ulteriorem ripam aque in parte boreali. Habendum et tenendum predictam grangiam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis exceptis preexceptis et predictam parcellam terre cum pertinentiis suis prefatis Howell Willielmo David et Grono et cuilibet eorum ad terminum viginti annorum post datum presencium et mediate sequencium plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim predicti Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pro predicta grangia decem marcas sterlingorum ad terminos subscriptos videlicet quinque marcas et unum carnocum salis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli et quinque marcas ad festum sanctorum apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi. Reddendo etiam predicto Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pro predictam parcellam terre vocatam Gamlase quinque marcas sterlingorum sex solidos et iij denarios ad festum Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis. Et si predicti Howell Willielmus David et Grono obierunt infra terminum predictum quod absit dicta grangia cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et predicta parcella terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dicto Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus remanebunt sine aliqua contradiccione hiis indenturis non obstantibus. Et predicti Howell William David et Grono tenentes dictorum Abbatis et Conventus super feodum de Havodporth quocunque colore quesito non vexabunt molestabunt seu quocunque modo gravabunt sed si predicti tenentes super terras ferme eorum predictae transgredi contigerint tunc prepositus seu ballivus dictorum Howell William David et Grono predictis tenentes ad curiam dictorum Abbatis et Conventus de Havodporth attachiabunt et secundum qualitatem delicti per juramentum sex fide dignorum taxabuntur et predicti Abbas et Conventus medietatem amerciamentorum pro transgressionem illic facta insuper dicti Howell William David et Grono predictam grangiam

tam in domibus quam in fossis clausuris reparabunt manutenebunt et sustentabunt et in fine termini predicti predictam grangiam cum pertinentiis suis computenter et sufficienter reparabunt et predictam parcellam terre cum pertinentiis suis predictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus pacifice dimittent. Percipiendo maheremium sufficiens ad usum dicte grangie per visum et liberacionem forestiariorum vel aliorum quos Abbas qui pro tempore voluerit assignare. Preterea hec indentura testatur quod non licebit predictis Howell Willielmo David et Grono dictam grangiam vendere impugnare aut alienare sine licentia dictorum Abbatis et Conventus. Et si predictus annualis redditus decem marcarum quinque marcarum sex solidorum viij denariorum et unum carnocum salis a retro fuerit in parte vel in toto terminis subscriptis ex tunc bene liceat dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus super feodum dicte grangie et terre distringere et districciones sic ibidem captos abducere et asportare et penes se retinere donec de predicta annuali firma decem marcarum quinque marcarum sex solidorum viij denariorum et unum carnocum salis unacum aragiis si que fuerint plenarie satisfactum ac eciam si predictus annualis redditus decem marcarum quinque marcarum sex solidorum viij denariorum et unum carnocum salis a retro fuerit in parte vel in toto per unam quindenam post terminos superius limitatos ex tunc bene liceat predictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in predictam grangiam et predictam parcellam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis reintrare et ea pacifice retinere hiis indenturis in aliquo non obstantibus de eciam predictus conventus habebunt solacium in predicta grangia annuatim in die Sancti Theodorichi presbiteri. Et si contingat predictos Howell William David et Grono aut aliquem eorum dictam grangiam aut aliquam ejus partem vendere impugnare aut aliquem parcenarium acceptare aut alienare sine licentia dictorum Abbatis et Conventus aut feloniam committere aut dominium disclamare aut sufficiens districcio de bonis eorum super feodum dicte grangie et terre non poterit reperire ex tunc bene liceat dictis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus in dictam grangiam et dictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis intrare et ipsam pacifice retinere hac indentura in aliquo non obstante. Et nos vero predicti Abbas et Conventus dictam grangiam cum pertinentiis suis in dicta parcella terre cum pertinentiis suis exceptis preexceptis Howell Willielmo David et Grono pro nobis et successoribus nostris in modo et forma predicta durante termino supradicto ut premittitur contra omnes gentes warentizabimus et defendemus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium hujus indenture sigillo parcium pre-

dictorum alternatim sunt appensa. Data in festo Sancti Michaelis archangeli anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum decimo. [29 Sept. 1470.]

The grange of Havod-y-Porth, hereby leased for twenty years, was a well-known part of the possessions of Margam.

LXII.—[75 A. 29.]

Noverint universi per presentes me dominum Johannem Aston priorem prioratus Sancti Jacobi Bristollie recepissee et habuisse die confectionis presencium de fratre Ricardo Stradlyng celerario Monasterii de Margan' iij^l/₄. sterlingorum de annuali pensione pertinente ad cenobium Monasterii de 'Tewk' solvenda a festo Omnium Sanctorum de quibus iij^l/₄. fateor me solutum ante idem festum videlicet die Translacionis Sancti Edwardi dictosque Ricardum et conventum monasterii sui inde esse quietos per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui. Datum Bristoll' xiiij^o die mensis Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici septem post conquestum Anglie secundo. [13 Oct. 1486.]

LXIII.—[H. C. 75, A. 47.]

Hec indentura facta xix die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi octavo inter David Abbatem Monasterii beate Marie de Morgan et ejusdem loci conventus ex una parte et Germanum ap Harolde Kibo ex altera parte. Testatur abbas et conventus unanimo assensu et consensu concesserunt et ad terminum dimiserunt prefato Germano unum tenementum edificatum situatum in Listallapont vulgariter nuncupatum Puppit et quatuor decem acras terre arrabilis vocate Roffistowe quatuor acras prati in Rothismore et unam clausuram jacentem in Portmannis more in feodo de Kibor que tenementum et cetera premissa nuper fuerunt in manibus Thome ap David ap M[organ]. Habendum et tenendum predictum tenementum quatuor decem acras terre quatuor acras prati cum clausura in Portmannis more prefato Germano heredibus et assignatis suis a die confectionis presentium usque finem termini septuaginta annorum ex tunc proximo sequencium plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim prefatis Abbati et Conventui et eorum successoribus triginta tres solidos et quatuor denarios solvendos in festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tantum sect' curie et *huttabit* (?) successie post quemlibet decessum cum acciderit. In cujus rei testimonium uni parti hujus indenture remanentis cum prefato Germano sigillum conventuale dicti monasterii est appensum.

Altero vero parti remanenti cum prefatis Abbati et Conventui sigillum dicti Germani est appensum. Datum apud Morgan in domo capitulari ibidem die et anno supra dicto. [19 Julii 1516.]

Llystalybont is a manor north of Cardiff, in the hundred of Kibwr. The other names, whether of places or persons, are lost.

LXIV.—(*Harl. Ch. 75 A. 49.*)

....curie domini Johannis Abbatis de Margan ibidem tente xj die Octobris anno regni Regis Henrici octavi undecimo coram Thoma ap David ap Ho tunc ibidem senescallum.... predictae curie inquisicio ex officio ibidem capta ad inquirendum de metis et boundis terrarum et tenementorum existentium inde in manibus Thome ap Gruff. ap David Echm vocati Pen cuith Wanlod vi per sacramentum David Dyo Llewelyn David ap Jevan ap Rees et Llewelyn ap Gruff. Goch et Richardi Hopkyns d... Grono David Dew Thome Hopkyn Jevan ap Gruff. Fohit G'wli Gruff. Hyr Thome Morgan Thome Dyo ap Yti et Jankyn ap Gruff, Hyr qui jurati et onerati dicunt per eorum sacramentum quod mete et bounde terrarum et tenementorum predictorum cum pertinentiis sunt ab angulo clausure Johannis Thury sic ultra lacum usque lether teley et sicut ducente ab illa th' lether telley usque alteram viam et ab altera via....ducente per moram ibidem vocatam Gorss' usque ad locum vocatum Talken et Henglowth et ab alta via vocata.... usque locum vocatum Gorss'....hoc loco....per....

[9 Oct. 1519.]

LXV.—(*Harl. Ch. 75, A. 48.*)

Hec indentura facta apud Morgan quarto decimo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi decimo septimo inter Johannem Gd (?) Abbatem in virginis de Morgan et ejusdem loci conventus ex parte una et David ap John ap Howel ex parte altera testatur quod predictus Abbas et Conventus tradid[erunt] et ad firmam dimiserunt prefato David ap John unam placeam vacuum ad edificandum molendinum fullonicum ubicunque sibi placuerit super aquam....infra precinctum tenure sue cum cursibus aquarum eidem molendino pertinentibus et aliis necessitatibus et asiamentis eidem molendino per... concesserunt prefato David unam parcellam terre vaste que vocatur Blayn maluke v... prout jacet et ducet a dicto loco Blayn maluke usque viam vocatam Blayn y Come et illa vadit usque lacunam vocatam Llyndowr cum decem acris prati montanie mensure Wallensie situati in boreali parte dicte Llyn ddwr et

sic usque viam ducentem versus monasterium de Morgan usque Pant yssa subtus Lle te y caduo et sic ducentem ab illo loco usque rivulum vocatum Malecko una cum omnibus boscis existentibus apud Blayn cova Kensigan orientali parte bosci concessi Morgano ap Thomas Robert. Habendum et tenendum predictam placeam et ad edificandum molendinum fullonicum cum cursu aquarum et aliis asiamentis eidem in pertinentibus una cum predicta parcella terre vasti et bosci sicut predictum est prefato David ap John ap Ho[well] heredibus et assignatis suis a die confectionis presencium usque ad finem termini et per terminum octoginta annorum ex tunc proximo sequentium et plenarie complendorum post datum presencium. Reddendo inde annuatim prefatis Abbati et Conventui et successoribus suis viginti denarios in termino Michaelis et herietum cum acciderit videlicet unum arietem. Et ulterius licet prefatis Abbati et successoribus suis pro defectu solucionis redditus predicti distringere et districciones retinere usque dictum redditum persolutum fuerit sicut patet in *regalem indenturam* (?) Et insuper predicti Abbas et Conventus et successores sui predictam placeam ad edificandum molendinum predictum cum cursibus aquarum et suis pertinentiis una cum predicta parcella terre vasti et bosci sicut predictum est prefato David ap John heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabunt durante termino predicto in modo et forma predicta. In cujus rei testimonium hiis indenturis partes predicti tam sigillum commune monasterii predicti quam sigillum dicti David alternatim sunt appensa. Data in domo capitulari monasterii antedicti die loco et anno supradictis. [14 Maii 1525.]

[H. C. 75 A. 49.]

This is a copy of the court roll of John abbot of Margam, recording an *ex officio* inquisition upon the metes and bounds of their lands in the hands of Thomas Griffith ap David Ech'm at Peniarth Wanlod. (9th Oct. 1519.)

[H. C. 75 A. 48.]

Lease by Abbot John and the convent to David ap John ap Howell, of land to build a fulling mill, with water-rights, etc., also other lands. (14 May, 1525.)

G. T. C.

EPITAPH IN MARGAM CHURCH,

In Memoriam

EVANI RISE.

UPON a brass plate placed against a pier in the south aisle of Margam Church are inscribed the following Latin lines, reputed to be from the pen of Dr. Freind :

"Vos qui colitis Hubertum
Inter divos jam repertum
Cornuque quod concedens fatis
Reliquit vobis, insonatis
Latos solvite clamores
In singultus et dolores
Nam quis non tristi sonet ore
Conclamato venatore ?
Aut ubi dolor justus nisi
Ad tumulum Evani Risi
Hic per abrupta et per plana
Nec tardo pede nec spe vana
Canibus et telis egit
Omne quod in silvis degit
Hic evolavit mane puro
Et cervis ocyor et Euro
Venaticis intentus rebus
Tunc cum medius ardet Phoebus
Ineffessus adhuc quando
Idem occidit venando

At vos venatum illo duce
Alia non surgetis luce
Nam mors mortalium venator
Qui ferina nunquam satur
Cursum prævertit humanum
Proh dolor ! rapuit Evanium
Nec meridies nec aurora
Vobis reddet ejus ora
Restat illi nobis fienda
Nox perpetua dormienda
Finiuit multa laude motum
In ejus vita longe notum
Reliquit equos cornu canes
Tandem quiescant ejus manes.

Evano Rise
Thomas Mansel
Servo fideli
Dominus benevolus.
P. ob. 1702."

You who Hubert do revere,
Who with saints hath now his sphere,
And that horn delight to blow,
Which he, dying, left below,
Give to your passion full relief,
Your sobs, your sorrows, and your grief.
Who would not sound with saddened
breath,
Hunter's horn at huntsman's death?
Or where are tears so justly shed
As where our Evan Rice lies dead?
Evan, o'er precipice and plain,
With foot ne'er slow, and cast ne'er
vain,
With dogs and weapons knew to urge
All harbourers in the woodland verge;
Fleeter than hart or glancing hind,
His early step outstripped the wind.

Still was he found on sport intent,
When midway Phoebus' course was spent,
And still unwearied was his quest
When set Sol's splendour in the west.

O, ne'er again shall Evan's horn
Arouse our hunt at early morn !
Death, that hunter of our race,
Never satiate with his chase,
Spoiling each sport of mortal birth,
Has run our huntman now to earth.
No light of day shall evermore
Evan to our eyes restore;
His is night and endless sleep,
Ours the loss that now we weep.
Well, 'mid plaudits justly won,
His long course of life is run;
Hounds, horses, horn, behind him cast,
May he rest in peace at last!

G. T. C.

Ye, who hold as patron fitting,
Hubert, now in glory sitting;
And delight that horn in blowing,
Which he dropped when heavenward go-
ing,
Let your trumps sad music borrow;
Change cheery whoops for sobs of sorrow.
What hunter's notes could joy be show-
ing,
While death our huntsman's mort is blow-
ing?

And say, whose tomb demands more sigh-
ing

Than this where Evan Rice is lying.
Evan, who taught our hounds to follow
O'er mountain, plain, and valley hollow,
With swiftest foot and surest cunning,
Every beast in forest running.
He at the hour when daybreak freezes
Started swift as stags or breezes;
Still intent pursued his hunting,
Sol's meridian blaze confronting;

Still urged the chase, no respite needing,
 When Phoebus to his couch was speeding.
 Never again shall morning breaking
 Find him our early sport partaking.
 Death, alas! that hunter sorry,
 Ever keen for human quarry,
 Spoiling at last each hunt 'neath Heaven,
 Has run to earth our huntsman, Evan.
 Daylight beams, how bright soever,
 Shall bring his face amongst us never.

His is night's eternal sleeping,
 Ours the loss these tears are weeping.
 At length, with just renown attended,
 He his lifelong course has ended;
 Horses, hounds, and horn resigning,
 Rest be his without repining!

To Evan Rice,
 Thomas Mansel.
 To a good servant,
 A kind master.

H. S. D.

All ye who kneel at Hubert's shrine,
 Now numbered with the saints divine,
 Who love the huntsman's horn to wind,
 Which to you, dying, he resigned,
 Lift up your voice with mournful cries,
 Spare not your sobs and heartfelt sighs.
 Who lives, that would not hear with pain,
 The huntsman's summons sound in vain?
 Or where should tears more justly come
 Than here, by Evan Rice's tomb?
 His was the joy, o'er dale and hill,
 With rapid pace and huntsman's skill,
 To follow up with gun and hound
 All game on woodland to be found.
 His was the foot, than winds more fleet
 The early breath of morn to greet;
 Nor could the sultry noon prevent
 His ardour, on the chase intent;

Still eager when the day was done,
 Untired he viewed the setting sun.
 Alas! for you his hunting 's o'er;
 For you he'll lead the field no more;
 For Death, grim hunter of us all,
 Greedy of game, both great and small,
 Who every mortal's course cuts short,
 Has put a stop to Evan's sport.
 Nor shall tomorrow's coming morn
 Restore him to his friends forlorn.
 For him perpetual darkness reigns,
 For us, regret alone remains.
 Finished his life, his name descends
 Praised and respected by his friends.
 Horn, horses, hounds, all left behind,
 God grant his soul repose may find!

C. R. M. T.

All you, whoever you may be,
 Who to St. Hubert bend the knee,
 As many 've done before us;
 Who love the horn he left to blow,
 To the wide world proclaim your woe,
 And shout your grief in chorus.

With visage sad that horn you'll sound,
 For Evan Rice is gone to ground.
 In vain you whoop and holloa,
 No more he'll rise the morn to meet,
 Or brave the fierce meridian heat
 Of Phoebus (called Apollo).

He was the boy, with dog or gun,
 For every kind of sporting fun;
 Unmatched his speed and bottom;

Mountain or flat to him the same,
 Till sunset he pursued his game,
 And never failed to pot 'em.

But you won't hunt with him again,
 For Death, the hunter of all men,
 Has taken Evan from us,
 Whose greedy maw no mortal spares,
 But cuts 'em short, and nothing cares
 For Evan, John, or Thomas.

In life he was a well-known crack.
 Alas! you'll never get him back.
 Yet one thing very plain is,
 That tho' of Evan we're bereft,
 We've got his hounds and horses left,
 So peace be with his manes!

C. R. M. T.



ON THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT CIRCULAR
HABITATIONS IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND,

CALLED CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, AT TY MAWR,
ON THE S.W. SIDE OF HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN.

BY THE HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P.

IN many parts of Anglesey, but particularly near Holyhead, are to be seen in rough and uncultivated districts of heathy ground, over which the plough has never passed, certain low mounds, which on examination are found to be formed of a circular wall of stones, but are now covered with turf and dwarf gorse or fern. These walls generally enclose a space of from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, with a doorway or opening always facing the south-east, and having two large upright stones about four or five feet high as door-posts. These sites of ancient habitations are usually in clusters of five or more, but at Ty Mawr on Holyhead Mountain they form a considerable village of more than fifty huts, still to be distinctly traced. These villages are usually placed in positions sheltered by rising ground from the north-west winds, and are generally protected from hostile attack by rude enclosure walls of dry masonry or by precipitous rocks. Such remains of circular habitations have, time out of mind, been called "Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod," or Irishmen's Huts; but, as Rowlands in his *Mona Antiqua* observes, this is a vulgar error, if by Gwyddelod be meant the inhabitants of Ireland, who never inhabited Anglesey so as to have left any remains of their creals and cottages behind them, seldom staying long in it: but, "if by Gwyddelod be meant the aborigines, the first inhabitants, as it is not unlikely it may, for the two words that make up that name are purely British, viz. Gwydd and Hela, *i.e.* wood-rangers, which was perhaps the common appellation of the aborigines, lost with us, and retained only by the Irish, then the objection falls to the ground, and the instance confirms

the conjecture that they are the remains of the first planters' habitations, while they were destroying the woods and cultivating the country."¹

In connexion with the supposed tradition that would ascribe these sites of dwellings to Irish occupants, I may refer to a very interesting memoir in the *Archæological Journal*, on the "cloghauns," or ancient habitations of a similar nature, in the County of Kerry in Ireland, by Mr. George V. Du Noyer, who states that the Rev. C. Graves, D.D., now Bishop of Limerick, informed him, during the meeting of the British Association at Dublin in 1857, "that he was acquainted with a Welsh poem of undoubted antiquity and authenticity, wherein was given a description of the earliest stone houses erected in Wales. It was stated that, in the time of Caractacus, the Welsh cut down all their great forests in order to render their country less tenable to the invading Romans; and, as they had hitherto constructed their houses of wood, when this timber failed them they adopted the Irish form of stone houses, that of the bee-hive, constructed of dry masonry, a mode of building hitherto unknown in Wales. This interesting record fixes the date of the Welsh cloghauns, and affords us strong evidence of the antiquity of that form of house in Ireland."²

We have also numerous vestiges of such ancient habitations in various parts of England, amongst which

¹ Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 27, ed. 1766. The Rev. W. Wynn Williams gives an account and map of a remarkable example of cyttiau at a fortified village near Porthamel, in the parish of Llanedwen, Anglesey. (*Arch. Camb.*, xiii, third series, p. 281). The internal diameter of the largest of these circular sites is 30 feet.

² *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xv, p. 22. A writer in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. v, third series, p. 307, criticised somewhat severely the suggestion received from the learned prelate, as above stated, by Mr. Du Noyer, whose reply is given, *ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 148, where he cites as his authority the curious tale published in the Iolo MSS. by the Welsh MS. Society, entitled "The Account of Caradoc." The poem is doubtless, as Mr. Du Noyer observes, not of "undoubted antiquity;" but the description given in it of the bee-hive stone hut is so perfectly applicable to that of the cloghaun, that it well merits the attention of the antiquary.

may be cited a bee-hive hut to be seen in Cornwall, at Bosphrennis in the parish of Zennor,¹ as described by the Rev. E. L. Barnwell; and remains in the same county, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.

The circular form for their dwellings seems to have been almost universally adopted by the earliest races of men in all countries. The nomad tribes of the East, the earliest of all, formed their circular tents with a few poles, probably covered with skins before the invention of cloth made of camel's hair, removing their tents from time to time as they required fresh pasture for their flocks and herds. The savage tribes also of Africa, the wild Indians of America, the Islanders of the Pacific, the inhabitants of New Guinea, who construct circular houses on platforms over the water, like the ancient lake-dwellers on the Swiss lakes, the Esquimaux, with their ice-formed huts, and the Lapps, all adopt the circular form to this day. An ancient race of men scooped out circular domed holes in the chalk and gravel near Salisbury, covering the top with wattle and baked clay. When man in his rude state only required shelter from the heat or inclemency of the weather, the circular form was the easiest of construction, and also that best suited to resist the force of wind and rain, or even the attacks of wild beasts. The one entrance gave sufficient light, and the cooking was either conducted outside in pits, or the boiling was contrived within the hut, by means of stones, heated outside the dwelling and then placed in a raw skin filled with water, or, as civilisation gained ground, in rude earthen vessels, which, in early times, may not have been sufficiently hard and well baked to bear exposure to the open fire.

In the autumn of 1862, Mr. Albert Way being with me at Penrhos, I directed two or three of the circular huts at Ty Mawr to be cleared of the turf and stones from the fallen roof which filled the interior. On

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ix, third series, p. 120. *Blight's Churches of West Cornwall*, p. 139. *British Walls*, by Sir G. Wilkinson, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1861, p. 1.

clearing out one of the most perfect of these circular mounds, which stood somewhat apart from the other clusters of huts that extend along the flank of the mountain, we found that the interior had been divided across the centre by a line of flat stones placed upright in the ground on the floor of the hut. They were about 2 feet high and 2 inches thick ; there was a passage left in the middle, and, to the right, on entering the space inside this division, there was a square fire-place, formed on two sides by flat stones or jambs placed at right angles to the division before-mentioned, and forming the back of the fire-place. It was about 18 in. wide, and 2 ft. deep, open in front. When first discovered, it was half filled with round stones and flat pebbles about the size of the hand, which had apparently been collected from the sea-shore ; all these had undoubted marks of having been heated in the fire. There was also the appearance of great heat having been applied to the sides and back-slab of the fire-place, but we noticed no remains of charcoal or ashes mixed with the stones. On the right of the fire-place, in a niche or cavity made in the outer wall of the hut, we found some handfuls of limpet and periwinkle shells, no doubt relics of the food of the ancient inmates. A saddle-shaped quern of coarse grit, a rubbing-stone or grinder of the same grit-stone, with another of granite, were found on the floor of the hut ; also a small perforated circular stone, about one inch in diameter, of the kind usually supposed to have been whorls for spinning. A core of hard trap (figured in the supplementary notices) had the appearance of having been chipped to obtain flakes for arrow-heads ; and here and there other stones had indications of having been used as hones for sharpening celts or other instruments, or for pounding substances used as food, or breaking bones to extract the marrow. All these relics, of which representations accompany this memoir, seem to indicate a stone age of early date. No fragments of pottery or iron were found. In the other huts excavated there was no sign of any division in the centre or of any fire-place.

In the year 1830, the tenant of Ty Mawr farm, Hugh Hughes, on removing some of the large stones near the huts, found underneath them a considerable number of bronze spear-heads of different forms and sizes; also well-formed bronze celts, axe-shaped and socketed, with rings of various sizes, armlets, and many red amber beads. Representations of the most interesting of these relics accompany the present memoir.¹

The situation of the village is on the south-west slope of Holyhead Mountain, above Ty Mawr farm, and extending from the road and gate leading to the South Stack Lighthouse, about 600 yards towards the east. It is well sheltered from the north by a steep face of rock and the flank of the mountain. An accurate survey has been made by my agent, Mr. T. P. Elliott: about fifty circular huts are easily traced, as marked on the plan, but there are indications of many more which have been nearly obliterated by the cultivation of the land and by removal of the stones for building walls as fences. These dwellings are placed—some singly—some clustered together—without any regular plan; some have smaller circular rooms attached, without a separate external entrance, similar to those described as existing in the Kerry cloghauns, and supposed to have been dog-kennels: very probably the dogs for the chase were kept in them. The entrance is always facing the south-west, and some of the large upright door-posts are still standing.

The village is placed on a flat terrace of ground, about 60 yards wide on the north-east, but double that width on the south-west. An almost perpendicular cliff, about 25 feet high, defends it on the mountain side to the north. The ground falls, in several gradual slopes, towards the south, from which there is a grand view over

¹ The discovery has been noticed, *Arch. Journal*, vol. vi. p. 236, and *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 483. It deserves notice that a stone mould for casting spears and celts of similar fashion to some of those disinterred at Ty Mawr has occurred in Anglesey; it was found between Bodwrddin and Tre Ddaffydd, and is figured *Arch. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 257; *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, third series, p. 126.

Anglesey, bounded by the Carnarvonshire range of mountains, from Bardsey to Penmaen Mawr, Snowdon with its triple head towering in the centre. The sea, with the Irish coast and the Wicklow mountains frequently visible, bounds the west.

Advantage had been taken to defend the village against hostile attack from below. Each slope has terminated in small rocky ridges, which have been strengthened by a double wall of rough stones, as is common in most of the fortified places in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire; flat stones being fixed in the ground in two rows, and smaller stones built in between. On each flank of the village there is a rather steep conical rock, also with the appearance of having been strengthened by a surrounding wall at the base; and on the larger one to the west there are the remains of circular dwellings. These two mounds, thus fortified, defend each flank of the village. On the east end, where the huts cluster thickest, are two well-formed natural bastions, also strengthened by a wall, and between them a grassy slope leads to the lower terrace, apparently enabling the inhabitants, if forced from the lower slopes, to retreat under cover of these defences into the main stronghold.

There are traces moreover of a line of defence which I have noticed at Ynys Penlas, a remarkable detached rock on the shore to the south-west of the huts, by Tyn y Nant, crossing the road above Ty Mawr farm-house, and thence by the east end of the village of cyttiau, along the mountain ridge to Meini Moelion (bare or bald stones), which is indicated in the Ordnance Map as the site of ancient vestiges, and thus to the precipitous parts of the mountain with the remarkable stronghold on its summit. These traces are indicated by Mr. Elliott in the survey that accompanies this memoir. Possibly they may have some connection with the ancient approach from the shore, which is mostly hemmed in by cliffs and unapproachable rocks along the western side of Holyhead Island. The most con-

venient landing place on this part of the coast may have been at Yr Hên Borth (the Old Port) immediately below the group of hut-circles; a little farther to the south there is a small dangerous bay, shown in the Ordnance Map, and called Porth y Gwyddel. The natural landing-place on the west coast of the island, however, seems to have been at Porth Dafarch.

No one can examine the whole position without being struck with the skill evinced in the selection of this site for these habitations, and the way in which it is protected against hostile attack; particularly if we take into consideration the rude weapons of offence in those early times, before the use probably even of bows and arrows. More recent examination of the ground leads to the belief that the protecting line of defence extended from the steep cliffs above the sea, on the west, to a precipice of the mountain on the east, thus placing the village in connection with the strong fortified camp on the summit called Mur Caswallon.

I am inclined, with Mr. Rowlands, to give a very early date to these structures, and to think that the people who first inhabited these huts were not the Irish rovers, but the aboriginal race of men who first peopled Anglesey. It is, however, probable that these villages were inhabited until much later times; and, as is proved in similar habitations near the Menai examined by Mr. Wynn Williams, and noticed hereafter, were occupied by the Roman invaders in the first century.¹ The Irish, we know, made their incursions into Anglesey frequently during the third and fourth centuries, until finally driven out by Caswallon; he defeated their chief, Serigi or Serigl, who was killed at Holyhead A.D. 450. Up to the year 900, the Irish and Danes made frequent raids into Anglesey, but it does not seem certain that they ever formed a permanent settlement in the island.

It will be observed, on reference to the description of the Irish cloghauns by Mr. G. V. Du Noyer in the *Archæological Journal*, before cited, that he could never

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 209.

find any trace of a fire-place or a window. Dr. Petrie, in his *Inquiry into the Round Towers of Ireland*,¹ attributes the erection of the circular cloghauns to the Firbolg and Tuatha de Dannan tribes who inhabited the country long prior to the introduction of Christianity.

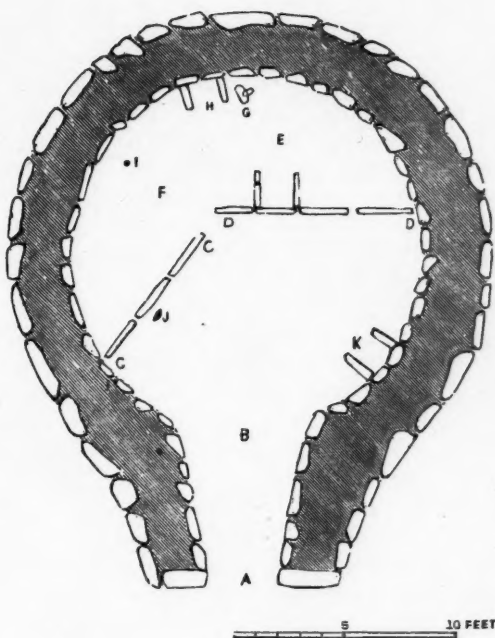
On examining the present state of the Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, it is not possible to decide with certainty whether the huts were built in bee-hive form with a stone roofing, like the Irish and Cornish huts, or covered by means of timber poles and sods over them; some persons are inclined to think, from the quantity of stones that have fallen into the huts, that they may have had stone roofs formed of slabs "stepped over," according to the technical term, or overlapping each other and forming a rudely fashioned but very durable dome.

From the small dimension of the huts—15 feet to 20 feet in diameter inside—it is hardly possible to suppose that the hut opened in 1862, with a division in the centre, could have been used as a dwelling-house; and, from the absence of any appearance of a division or of a fire-place, in the others, I am inclined to think that they may have used certain huts set apart for cooking—as do at the present time the negroes in Jamaica, who always have huts separate. It has been lately stated that "the negro never cooks in his hut; his fire-place is in the open air, close to his hut; or he has a small kitchen as an outbuilding in his yard."² The gipsy also has his fire outside the tent.

Tylor, in his *Early History of Mankind*, p. 262, informs us that the Assinaboins, or stone-boilers, dig a hole in the ground, take a piece of raw hide and press it down to the sides of the hole, and fill it with water: they then make a number of stones red-hot in a fire close by, the meat is put into the water, and hot stones

¹ *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, anterior to the Norman Invasion, pp. 124, 126. See also Dr. Petrie's *Essay on the Ancient Military Architecture of Ireland*, where the mode of construction used by the earlier colonists is described.

² *The Times*, April 12, 1866.

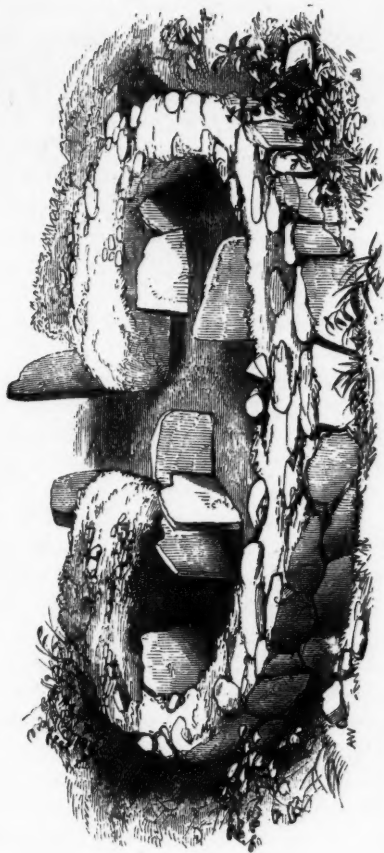


GROUND-PLAN OF A HUT CIRCLE AT TY MAWR, EXCAVATED IN OCTOBER 1862.

A. Door-posts and Entrance, width 3 ft. B. Passage into the hut, width 6 ft. C C, and D D. Partitions of upright Slabs. E. Cooking Chamber and Fireplace. F. Chamber, at the corner of which lay a Grinding Stone, G, near a Fireplace, as supposed, H; also a Spindle whorl, I. J. A second Grinding Stone. K. Supposed Fireplace.

(From measurements by Mr. T. P. Elliott, of Penrhos.)



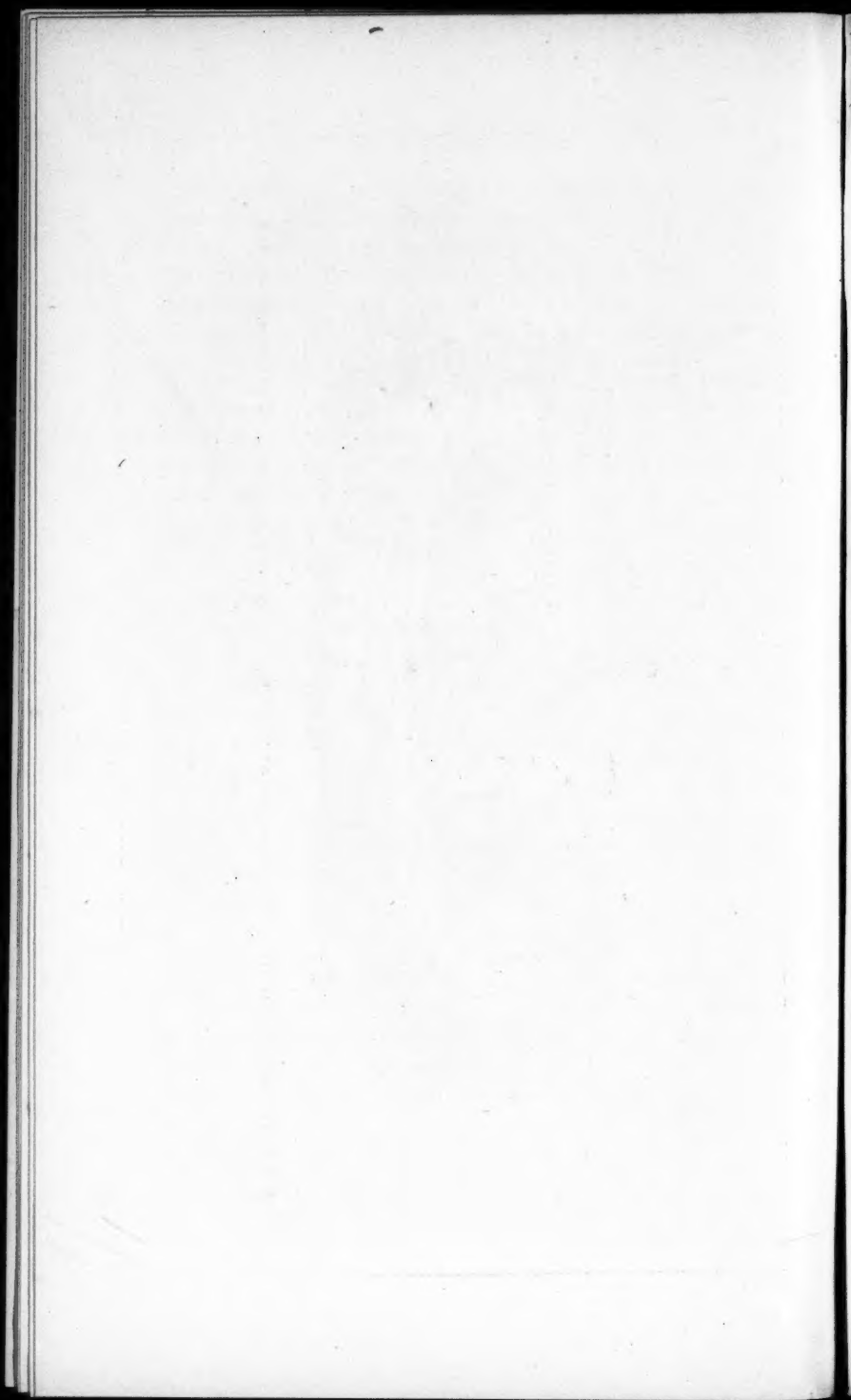


HUT-CIRCLE, ONE OF THE CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, AT TY MAWR, ON HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN; ON THE ESTATES OF THE

HON. W. O. STANLEY.

(Excavated in 1862.)





dropped in until it is boiled. In Ossian's *Fingal* we read:—"It was on Cromla's shaggy side that Douglas placed the deer, the early fortune of the chase. Before the heroes left the hill, a hundred youths collect the heath; ten heroes blow the fire; three hundred chuse the polished stones." This passage is thus explained in a note by M'Pherson:—"The ancient manner of preparing feasts after hunting is handed down by tradition. A pit lined with smooth stones was made; near it stood a heap of flat stones of the flint kind. The stones as well as the pit were properly heated with heather; they then laid the venison at the bottom, and a stratum of stones above it, and this they did alternately until the pit was full; the whole was then covered with heath to confine the steam."¹

It is almost useless to multiply instances, such as the mode by which the South Sea Islanders and other nations cook their pigs and animal food.²

The peculiar form of fire-place discovered in the hut at Ty Mawr, the round and flat stones half filling it, large heaps of stones outside the hut, all bearing marks of having been intensely heated in fire—just those which would be used for stone-boiling or cooking in pits—would point out that such had been the custom of cooking their food practised by the early inhabitants of these huts. If we consider the small size of the dwellings, and if, like the Irish and Cornish huts, they had no aperture at the top, it would have been almost impossible for the inmates, without suffocation, to have made a fire inside of wood, heath, or gorse. We may, therefore, conclude that the larger animals were cooked in pits outside, but that shell-fish, or small portions, were boiled or roasted on hot stones, and that such grain as they possessed was roasted and ground by the querns, inside the dwelling.

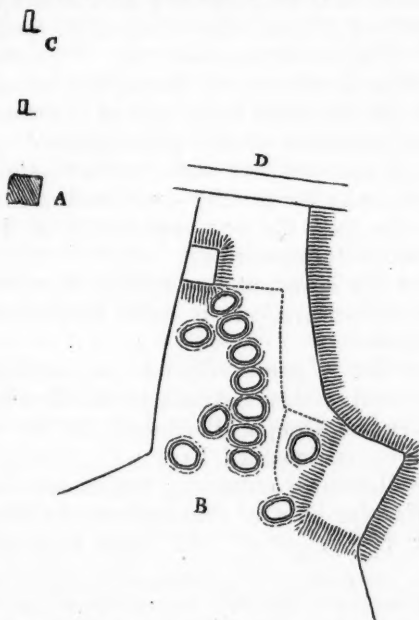
¹ The "milk stones," described by Sir C. Jervoise, Bart., *Arch. Journal*, vol. xx, p. 371, may be vestiges of some similar practice amongst the ancient inhabitants of Hampshire.

² See Sir J. Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, p. 380, and Tylor's *Early History of Mankind*, p. 266, etc.

The remains of four of these clusters of huts are or were to be seen near Holyhead; namely, the one here described at Ty Mawr; another, at Porth Namarch (Ordnance Map), on the north-east side of the mountain, now destroyed by the extensive quarries for the Breakwater; and a rather large colony at Ynys Llyrad (Island by the Ford), on the Anglesey side of the Penrhos river, halfway between the Stanley embankment and the Four-mile Bridge. This island at high water is quite surrounded by the sea, and two hundred years ago it was the only approach to the Island of Holyhead at low water, by crossing the ford below to the Mill Island, on the Holyhead side of the stream. There is a small steep conical island near the shore below Ty Mawr, called Ynys Penlas or Benlas, or Ynys Swyddog (Soldiers' Island). It bears the appearance of having been used as a fortified post, and, from the large number of loose stones which have been collected at the top, may afterwards have been a cairn or burial-place, or perhaps a watch-post for fire-signals to warn the Ty Mawr village of hostile attacks. There is also the appearance of a small cluster of huts at Plas, in lower ground, about half-a-mile to the south of that place, but recent cultivation has nearly obliterated all the circles. There seem here to have been huts both of square and circular form; this ancient village has been strongly protected by natural ravines and by stone walls. Here also are two large upright stones, or Meini-hirion, about 11 feet high. Tradition says that "a large coffin" was found between them, composed of several flat stones, and enclosing remains of bones, with spear-heads and arrow-heads, but I am unable to obtain accurate evidence of the facts.

If we suppose all those four villages to have been inhabited at the same time, giving five persons to a family or hut, and that there were 200 huts, we should have a large population for so small a district; probably at that time proximity to the sea gave the means of subsistence, and the interior of Anglesey was dense forest, bog, and waste land, when the Romans invaded it.

That the bronze weapons found in the huts at Ty Mawr, being objects mostly of Irish type, should be regarded as a convincing proof that they were inhabited by the Irish rovers, may, I think, admit of a doubt. The discovery might be explained (as they were all found in a heap in one spot) by the conjecture that they were the spoils of the Irish after some defeat—perhaps that of Serigi or Serigl, the Hibernian chieftain slain about the year 443, at Holyhead, by Caswallon Law Hir. Still we must remember that moulds, both of stone and bronze, have been found in Anglesey for casting spear-heads and celts of the same forms as these found at Ty Mawr.¹ The relics, however, there brought to light seem to belong unquestionably to a much earlier period than the onslaught on Mona by Serigi.



Group of Hut-circles at Plas.—A. Farmhouse at Plas. B. Hut-circles and Earthworks. C. Erect Stones or Meinhirion; height, 11 ft. D. Road to Holyhead.

¹ See *Arch. Journal*, vol. iii, p. 257; vol. vi, p. 358. *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, third series, p. 126.

On the summit of Holyhead Mountain are the remains of a wall of defence, composed of very large unhewn stones, and from 10 to 15 feet high, in places where the natural face of the rock is not sufficiently precipitous. It has a well-constructed and defended entrance facing the south-east. The wall is now called Mur Caswallon. It enclosed a space of sixty or more acres, marked in the Ordnance Map as *Caer Gybi*, and probably was the place of refuge against invaders, the cattle being driven up there for safety. The Romans may have used it, as ten or twelve gold coins of Constantine were found on the east side of the fortress, about 1820, by a person digging turf. Several other vestiges of the Romans have been found from time to time near Holyhead. In 1843 more than three hundred small Roman coins were found in an urn under a large stone in a field adjacent to the cromlech at Tref Arthur, about two miles south-east of Holyhead. The hoard included coins of Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Posthumus the elder.¹ At Penrhos, in 1852, a small brass coin of Constantine was found a foot below the surface of the ground. The reverse—two armed soldiers with helmets and spears, each with a trophy before him—*TRS.* and *GLORIA EXERCITUS*—denotes that the coin was struck at Treves in honour of the victorious army.

Just below Ty Mawr, at Pen y Bonc, a necklace was found in a rock-grave. It is more fully noticed and figured hereafter.

The Rev. W. Wynn Williams has examined and described several circular habitations and fortified places near the Menai.² One, at Porthamel, on the top of a limestone rock, is defended by a wall, through which there is a well-defined entrance; within are sixteen or seventeen circular huts or foundations; another group exists near Llangeinwen.³ All these habitations and

¹ They were sent for examination to the Archæological Institute by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, June 23, 1845. *Arch. Journal*, vol. ii, p. 270.

² *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 209.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. ix, third series, p. 278.

camps have certainly been used by the Romans, as coins and Samian pottery are found on excavation. It is highly probable that the Romans took advantage of these fortified villages to shelter and defend themselves from the natives after their battle on crossing the Menai Straits. Probably the island was held in subjection by small detachments on the Menai, also at Holyhead and its neighbourhood close to the sea. No remains, that I have heard of, are found of any villa or permanent abode. A Roman road crosses Anglesey from Porthamel to Holyhead, by Four-mile Bridge, near to which is *Caer Helen*, a Roman camp. It is believed that the Romans worked the *Amlwch* copper mines. Old workings have been found, and stone boulders from the sea shore, now in the British Museum, for breaking the rock. It is probable that the miners lighted fires of brushwood; when the rock was heated, they threw water upon it, and with these rude stone mauls detached the ore. The only object of metal known to me as having been found is a small pointed piece of bronze obtained in old workings at *Llandudno*; it was sent to me by Lady *Erskine of Pwllcrochan*, near *Conway*, and was exhibited by her permission at a meeting of the *Archæological Institute* in 1850.¹

The Romans brought no doubt a certain amount of civilisation with them; but in ancient records we read that after the Romans left the country, the Druids returned to *Mona*, and exercised their Pagan rites, when driven by the early dawn of Christianity from other parts of Britain. In the fourth, or, as some believe, at the close of the sixth century, *St. Cybi* was established at Holyhead,²

¹ Possibly the end or tip of a small ingot. See notices of this and other relics of metallurgical operations in North Wales (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. vii, p. 68). In the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London, there is a stone maul from the Old Mine, *Nant-yr-Arian*, *Aberystwith*; also a number of stones with shallow basins, and "buckering" stones, for pounding ore. These are from ancient workings in *Cardiganshire*; such rude mining implements are noticed, *Arch. Camb.*, xiii, third series, 290.

² Professor *Rees* (*Welsh Saints*, p. 266), and Mr. *Wakeman* (notes on the life of *St. Cybi*, *Cambro-British Saints*, edit. by Mr. *Rees*,

with certain anchorites, who may probably have founded the numerous chapelries and places of pilgrimage—Capel y Llochwyd near the top of the mountain, towards the precipitous northern side of the island,¹ Capel y Gorlas, near the celebrated spring known as Ffynnon y Gorlas, a mile west of Holyhead, Llan Saint Ffraid on the tumulus at Towyn y Capel, and Capel Gwyngena, or Gwrgeneu.²

Welsh MS. Soc.) agree in giving the close of the sixth century as the time when St. Cybi lived. This subject is not free from obscurity; he is supposed by others to have flourished about 369 (?). See Mr. Duffus Hardy's *Materials relating to the History of Britain*, vol. i, part i, part 1, p. 37, *Vita S. Kebii, Menevensis Episcopi*. Tanner and other writers assign 380 as the date when he founded a monastery at Holyhead or Caer Guby. See Dugdale's *Mon. Aug.*, edit. Caley, vol. vi, p. 1475; and *Mona Mediæva*, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ix, third series, p. 1, where an interesting account of Holyhead is given by Mr. Longueville Jones. A life of St. Cybi, who was of Cornish origin, has been compiled by the Rev. J. Adams, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornw.*, vol. ii, p. 314.

¹ The site of Capel y Llochwyd (Loch, a nook or narrow place, gwydd, wild untilld wilderness) is now marked by a heap of shapeless ruins. Not far distant there is a remarkable precipitous gulley, or crevice, through which a dangerous path descends to a spring of fresh water near the shore. The spot is indicated in Speed's Map, 1610—"Chap. Yloughwid." Amongst many wild traditions connected with this singular place may be mentioned that of a gold image of a female, with one arm, concealed amongst the ruins of the chapel; to this popular fable very probably the total overturning of the remains of the little building may have been due. No trace of wall can now be recognised. The deep crevice in the cliff may have served for escape or for secret access from the sea to the great fortress on Holyhead Mountain, to which it might form a sort of covered postern. Moreover, the remarkable supply of fresh water to be thus obtained could not fail, in times of extremity, to be of much value either to the anchorite or to the occupant of Mur Caswallon. Mr. J. Lloyd, friend and companion of Pennant, describes a huge heap of stones called "Arffedoged y Gawres," seen by him on the hill near Capel y Llochwyd. *Hist. of Mona*, by Angharad Llwyd, p. 208.

² Professor Rees (*Welsh Saints*, p. 23) mentions as children of Pawl Hên, or Paulinus, Gwyngeneu, to whom, as he states, the place of that name near Holyhead was dedicated, and Gwenfaen, a daughter, foundress of Rhoscolyn, Anglesey. In an old document, *t.* Edw. IV, we find "Gwainfain," the ancient name doubtless of Rhoscolyn. The site of Capel Gwyngena is supposed to be in the northern part of Rhoscolyn parish, and a little to the east of Porth y Capel.

The singular burial mound at Towyn y Capel, on the margin of a little bay on the western shore of Holyhead Island, has been described in the *Archæological Journal* in 1846.¹ The large number of skeletons there accumulated in four or five successive tiers, and being, it is believed, those of adult males, suggested the inference that they were the remains of combatants there slain in some deadly conflict. There were, however, the remains of children in the upper part of the mound in the sand, not in cists. It was stated that the corpses had been deposited in rude stone cists, not in parallel rows, but converging towards the centre of the mound. It is desirable to correct the erroneous impression thus formerly entertained in regard to the interment. The mound, having subsequently become breached by violence of storms, has wholly perished, and the graves have from time to time been seen on all its sides. They may have been about four hundred in number. The bodies had all been placed with the heads towards the west.

With regard to these early habitations of man, of which I have endeavoured to describe so remarkable an example in the foregoing observations, nothing is more difficult than to attempt to fix a date. At Ty Mawr we find only the rudest form of stone implements for the purpose of crushing grain and preparing food, and the remains of shell-fish; also bronze weapons with ornaments concealed in a heap under a stone, which is by no means an unusual circumstance.

The only guide that we have to approximate to the age when these early habitations may have been occu-

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iii, p. 226. In the map engraved by Hondius, 1610, and given by Speed, this remarkable spot is shown as "Llan-sanfraid," namely, church of St. Bride, to whom doubtless the small oratory on the summit of the sepulchral mound was dedicated. A ground plan of the tumulus and foundation of the chapel, now wholly destroyed, is given (*Arch. Journ. ut supra*, p. 228). A view of the west side, shewing the stone cists, may there be found. The remarkable deposit in the mound called Crûg Lâs, on Malldraeth Marsh, Anglesey, excavated in 1865 by the Rev. H. Pritchard, appeared to consist of six or eight tiers of human bodies, but not enclosed in cists (*Arch. Camb.*, xi, third ser., p. 196).

pied, will be the nature and substance of the articles found on excavation. We may thus divide the periods. First, the rudest form of stone implements almost entirely used for crushing or pounding food, with a total absence of any sort of pottery or weapons of offence. Next we have rude remains of pottery, bronze and stone weapons, with flint arrow-heads, by their form adapted for the defence of man against hostile attacks of man, and also for the destruction of savage beasts or the larger animals for food.

At a later period we find, in the pit-dwellings explored by Mr. Stevens at Fisherton, near Salisbury, in the caves of the south of France, and in the Pfahlbauten of the Lakes of Switzerland, a somewhat higher state of civilisation; pottery with some attempt at ornament and colouring, rude drawings of animals on bones, nets, also twine, needles for sewing, barbed arrow and spear-heads, very similar to those still used by the Esquimaux, or the South Sea Islanders. Yet, in the vestiges near Salisbury, the relics of the Lake-dwellers in Switzerland, or in those of the inhabitants of the caves in France, we do not recognise weapons of war.

In many of these early habitations in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, there is all the appearance of successive occupation, more particularly exemplified in the recent excavations of ancient subterraneous structures by Mr. S. Laing in Caithness, the lowest portion of which exhibits the features of the Cyttiau in Wales, such as rude stone implements and remains of shellfish.

We may, I think, surely place the probable occupation of these Holyhead Island habitations in the earliest of these periods.

With these few remarks, I must leave this interesting question to be solved by others more experienced and more learned than myself.

NOTICES OF RELICS FOUND IN AND NEAR ANCIENT CIRCULAR
HABITATIONS EXPLORED BY THE HON. W. O. STANLEY, M.P.,
IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

THE vestiges of habitations of the early occupants of the British Islands present possibly a greater amount of instructive evidence than any other class of prehistoric remains, with the exception only of sepulchral depositories. They have, however, been little appreciated; it is only in very recent times that circular hut foundations, pit-dwellings, the subterranean structures also that abound in many districts of our country, where such traces of its ancient inhabitants have not been effaced by the progress of agriculture and improvement, have at length been systematically investigated.

The explorations in Somerset by the Rev. F. Warre and the late Mr. Atkins, those also carried out in Cornwall by Mr. Blight, and in Ireland by Mr. Du Noyer, whose account of cloghauns in Kerry called our attention first to that remarkable class of Irish remains, may be cited amongst the most instructive contributions to the history of the early races. In the memoirs by Sir Gardner Wilkinson on constructive peculiarities and other questions of great interest regarding such early British structures, especially in the western counties, much valuable information will be found in regard to the circular dwellings that still may be traced in abundance in Wales.¹ In North Britain we recall with gratification the exertions of our lamented friend Mr. Rhind, of Mr. Stuart also, and Mr. G. Petrie, with other diligent fellow labourers in North Britain, and more especially the investigations by Capt. Thomas, R.N., of the beehive houses,² or *bothan*, in Harris, Lewis, and

¹ See especially a memoir on Ancient British Walls, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1861, p. 1. Hut-circles occur very frequently on Dartmoor, as shewn in Mr. Rowe's perambulation of that district.

² Notices of beehive houses in Harris and Lewis, and in Uig (*Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. iii, p. 127, plates x to xvii. The *bothan*

Uig, in which the primitive type of dwelling, with its domed roof formed of stones "stepped over," and covered with turf, or with a rudely constructed timber roof, closed over likewise with sods, has been retained to our own times. There, indeed, may be found, still used as the summer abode of the hardy islander, the perfect counterpart of the cyttiau of which the ruined sites are to be seen abundantly in Anglesey and North Wales, and also in many other parts of Great Britain.

Having been so fortunate as to witness the examination of the hut-circles on Holyhead Mountain, the lively interest with which I have followed Mr. Stanley's researches enhances the gratification that I feel in offering a few remarks on certain ancient relics discovered at Ty Mawr, as related in the foregoing memoir. The excavation carried out in the autumn of 1862 was comparatively unproductive as regards the relics brought to light, which are inferior in variety and interest to those, hereafter noticed, previously obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. It is remarkable that no trace of metal, no weapon or personal ornament was noticed in the more recent explorations; they were, however, repaid by the suggestive evidence that we obtained regarding the internal arrangements of such primitive dwellings, and the daily life of their occupants. It must be remembered that the mere rudiments only of the hut circles had been spared, concealed in shapeless hillocks that had long served as stores of material for any required purpose, in preference to the more laborious resource of quarrying stone on the adjacent mountain. I was assured by the old tenant, Hugh Hughes, that he well remembered the circular walls of some of the cyttiau standing as high as his shoulder; they had been heedlessly demolished to form the adjacent fences on the farm, to which he came in 1814.

measure about 8 or 10 feet internal diameter; the construction seems to be the same as that of the Cambrian cyttiau. They occur as single huts, and also in groups of several clustered chambers, as likewise in co. Kerry.

It is to be regretted that many cyttiau have been destroyed in the course of modern improvements, without observation of their contents or construction. In a *History of Anglesey*, a supplement to Rowlands' *Mona*, 1775, p. 20, it is observed of earthen hillocks entrenched around and called by the natives "Cwttia Gwyddelod, i.e., the Irishman's Cottages," that "the most remarkable are in a wood near Llygwy, the property of Lord Boston." In a notice of an inscribed slab at Penrhos Llugwy (*Arch. Camb.*, x, third ser., p. 106) Lord Boston mentions "a British temple and fortress in the extreme end of Llugwy Wood, near the ruined chapel," as some of the most interesting remains in Anglesey, and not noticed by Rowlands. He describes also, as having existed there within his recollection, mounds more than 40 ft. in circumference, entirely composed of stones such as a man could carry, at the bottom of Llugwy Rock, and called in Welsh, "The graves of the Irishmen." These mounds were destroyed when the slope of the hill was taken into cultivation about 1825; no relics were noticed as having been found, nor was any interment brought to light. Many like instances might doubtless be recorded, in which the archæologist has to regret the removal of such vestiges, without scientific observation, such as that which Mr. Stanley sought to carry out in the excavations on Holyhead Mountain.

The first remarkable relic disinterred in Mr. Stanley's explorations at Ty Mawr was one of the primitive stone appliances supposed to have been used for tritulating grain (fig. 1); it lay in the part of the dwelling that appeared to have been a cooking-place, and consisted of a slab of coarse-grained stone, possibly the mill-stone grit obtained near Bodorgan in Anglesey; it measures $18\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ in., the greatest thickness being about 5 in. Its upper surface was considerably hollowed away in the course of grinding; an oval rubber, measuring 12 by 5 in., flat on one face and convex on the other, lay near it. A second similar "runner" or grinding-stone, of granite, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. was subsequently found.

The simplest and doubtless most ancient mode of preparing any grain for food was by crushing it, probably after being parched, between two stones; convenience must soon have suggested that the lower stone should be formed with a concave surface, so that the grain might not escape, and that the muller should be so shaped as to be readily held and passed backwards and forwards by the hands. It is obvious that the surface of the under stone would become gradually concave in the course of trituration.

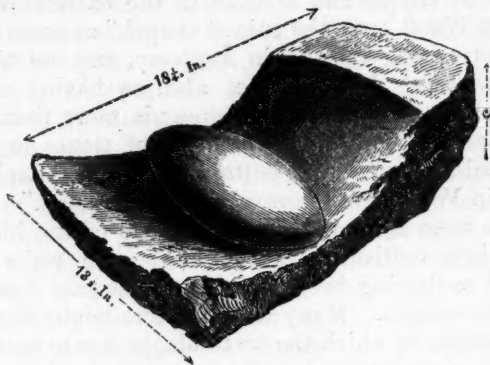


Fig. 1. Grinding Stone and Muller found in a Hut-circle, Ty Mawr.

It has been truly observed by Sir W. R. Wilde, in reference to such a primitive appliance, that, "when we consider the immense length of time that all nations, acquainted with the use of corn, have known how to work the rotary quern, this must be indeed an implement of extreme antiquity."¹ It were of no slight interest if we could ascertain what were the earliest cereals

¹ *Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad.*, Stone Materials, p. 104, where an example of a similar kind of grain-rubber is figured; it is of sand-stone, measuring $16\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 inches, and has a singular perforation at the side. There are other specimens in the museum at Dublin. I am indebted to Mr. Shirley for a notice of such "saddle-shaped" grain-crushers of larger dimensions, found in Ireland, measuring in length from 30 inches to about 3 feet. They occur likewise in N. Britain. See *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 395.

cultivated in Anglesey, and ground for the food of the occupants of the cyttiau under consideration.¹

Some examples of "grain-crushers" resembling that found at Ty Mawr have occurred in Anglesey. One, of precisely similar fashion, was exhibited at the Bangor meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams; it is figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.² The two portions of this ob-

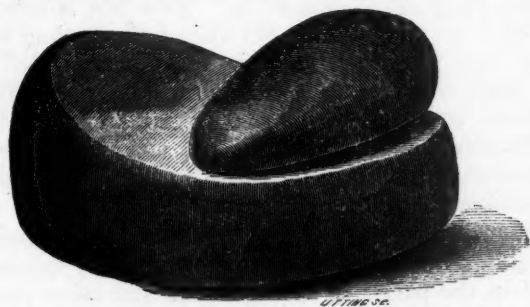


Fig. 2. Grain-crusher found at Tre-ifan, Anglesey. Length, lower Stone, 19 ins.; Rubber, 16½ ins.

ject were found together in a wall on the land of Tre-
ifan, near the River Braint in Anglesey (fig. 2); this

¹ It is asserted that wheat, and probably also oats and rye, were cultivated in Ireland long before the Christian era. See Dr. O'Donovan's Essay on the Antiquity of Corn in Ireland; *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i, p. 108.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd ser., vi, p. 376; vii, p. 40, 157. See at p. 245, *ib.*, a letter relating to this "grain-crusher" by Professor Babington, who states that he had obtained, at Anglesey Abbey in the fens of Cambridgeshire, a similar pair of stones, now in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; they are very rude, and show no attempt at finish, although well-fitted for the required purpose. He believed that Mr. Wynn Williams' specimen and this found in Cambridgeshire were the only examples of this type that had been noticed in Great Britain; but he refers to similar crushers in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. In the exploration of subterranean chambers at Treveneague, in the parish of St. Hilary, Cornwall, as related by Mr. J. T. Blight, amongst pottery and various relics there was a piece of fine-grained granite, measuring $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $5\frac{3}{4}$ in., rubbed down on one of its faces evidently by a muller. It is of the same class of grain-crushers as those found at Ty Mawr and Tre-ifan. A rounded stone of the same material, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., with a small depression

wall on one side forms the boundary of a village or group or cyttiau. Mr. Williams had found no other perfect specimen; but he possesses not less than sixteen portions of the lower stones, and eleven of the rubbers, some of them adapted for grain-crushers of larger size than that above-mentioned, the dimensions of which are as follows:—Lower stone, length 19 in., breadth 13 in., thickness 8 in.; upper stone, length $16\frac{1}{2}$ in., greatest breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., thickness $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. This last is carefully tapered, both ends alike. On one of the broken lower stones there is a shallow cavity, width 5 in., which may have been intended to receive the flour. Mr. Wynn Williams observes that he does not consider these "grain-crushers" to have been the most primitive appliances used in preparing cereal food; he is disposed to consider the simple mortars, that are of more rude workmanship, as having been the first means used for pounding grain. Of these he possesses many specimens, found in the parish of Llangeinwen and other parts of Anglesey; they measure from 12 to 2 in. in diameter.¹

These relics of the occupants of Mona at a remote

on each side, was also found. Similar relics have occurred in other places in Cornwall, and they are supposed to have been used in crushing grain. *Trans. Penzance Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Soc.*, 1867, where both the relics above noticed are figured. Mr. Blight gives a very curious grain-crusher of granite, a rude shallow basin, found in a barrow, Boscawen-ûn Circle. (*Churches of West Cornwall*, p. 128.) Compare the supposed grain-crusher found on Trewavas Head, Cornwall. (*Arch. Camb.*, xiii, third series, p. 341). Mr. Wynn Williams describes also several peculiar querns, one of which is much ornamented, found at Rhyddgaer, and in the parish of Llanidan, Anglesey. (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, third ser., p. 38.)

¹ Letter from Rev. Wynn Williams, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. viii, third series, p. 157. See also his account of circular foundations at Tan ben y Cevn, Llanidan, Anglesey, *ib.*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 209. Roman vestiges have there occurred repeatedly. A "saddle-quern" resembling that found at Ty Mawr, was sent to the museum of the Archæological Institute at the Hull meeting, 1867. It was found in the East Riding. Grinding-stones of similar fashion occur on the sites of Pfahlbauten in the Swiss Lakes. See Mr. Lee's translation of Dr. Keller's memoirs on those remarkable vestiges, p. 25. Compare examples amongst German antiquities; a granite "Handmühle" found in Saxony, *Wagner, Handbuch*, fig. 117; *Klemm*, taf. 1. Lindenschmit, *Alterth.* ii, Heft 8, taf. 1.

period are highly curious. It is almost unnecessary to remind our readers that similar crushing-stones have been used, and are still employed amongst uncivilised tribes in various parts of the world.¹ The comparison of these appliances, especially such as have been obtained by recent explorers in Africa, in South America also, and elsewhere, appears to confirm the supposition that oblong slabs and mullers, of the fashion of those found at Ty Mawr and in Anglesey, were actually corn-crushers. I cannot, however, close this notice of what may be familiarly designated "saddle querns," without adverting to the notion that they may have been employed for a very different purpose, namely, in dressing the skins of animals. In default of evidence regarding the operations in this and other mechanical arts in early times, the suggestion, for which I am indebted to one of

¹ Objects of the like description were in the Egyptian collection at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, namely, examples of the grinding-stones and mullers used by the Soudan Negroes. These are now at the British Museum, the collection having been presented by the Viceroy. In the Christy Museum may be seen a specimen from Natal. Niebuhr describes a similar appliance for grinding millet used by sailors in the vessel that conveyed him from Sudda; *Descr. de l'Arab.*, p. 45. Dr. Livingstone gives a description of the meal-stones and corn-crushers of granite, syenite, etc., used by savage tribes in Africa; *Expedition to the Zambesi*, p. 543. Sir S. Baker also thus quaintly notices the apparatus: "I must have swallowed a good-sized mill-stone since I have been in Africa in the shape of grit rubbed from the moortraka, or grinding-stone. The moortraka, when new, is a large flat stone weighing about 40 lbs. Upon this the corn is ground by being rubbed with a cylindrical stone with both hands. After a few months' use half of the grinding-stone disappears, the grit being mixed with the flour; thus the grinding-stone is actually eaten. No wonder that hearts become stony in this country." *The Albert Nyanza*, vol. i, p. 65. The Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., Hon. Sec. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, informs me that, in a recent journey to South America, he found the triturating stone used not only among the Indians, but among the inhabitants of Spanish origin. It was in full work for bruising maize, whether raw or boiled, at Santiago. In the latter case a paste is formed, which is worked into thin paste like the Scotch oatcake. Dr. Hume brought home a grinding slab and its rubber from Lota, 283 miles south of Valparaiso. Examples from N. America may be seen in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury, where is also a saddle-quern from the pit-dwellings near that city.

our most keen and well-informed investigators of pre-historic archæology, is deserving of consideration.

In the course of Mr. Stanley's researches in 1862, several stone querns and mortars were obtained in the neighbourhood that appear to deserve notice, although we cannot claim for them so high an antiquity as may be ascribed to the cyttiau. Three of these objects are here figured. 1. A portion of the lower stone of a quern

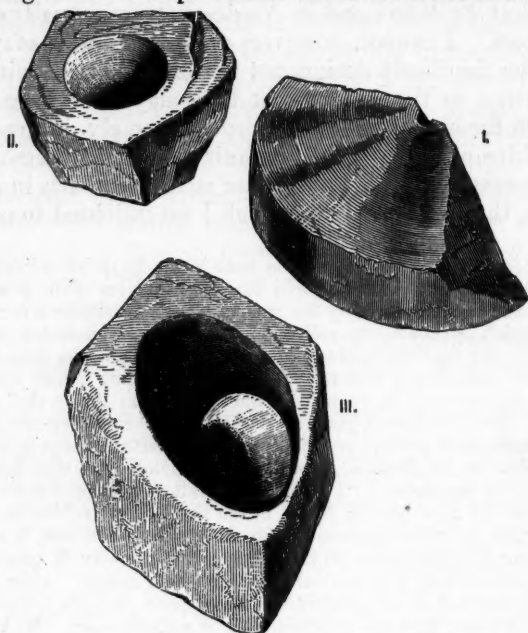


Fig. 3. Fragment of a Quern and two Mortars found in Holyhead Island.

found at Glanrafon, of mill-stone grit ; diameter, in its perfect state, about 16 in. ; the top of the stone is convex ; the hole is seen for insertion of a spindle upon which the upper stone, or "runner" revolved.¹ This

¹ See notices of various types of querns by Sir W. R. Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R.I.A.*, pp. 105—113, where several Irish examples are figured; also Remarks on Querns, by the Rev. A. Hume, I.L.D., *Arch. Camb.*, N.S., vol. iv, p. 89; *Memoirs Hist. Soc. of Lancashire*, vol. i, 1848; *Antiquities found on the Cheshire Coast*, p. 317.

upper stone existed within recent memory, but has been lost. II. A small very rude pentagonal mortar, of whinstone, obtained at Ty Mawr, but probably of times comparatively recent; the basin measures about 3 inches in diameter. I saw two others, likewise of whin, at Penrhos; the cavity in one of these is irregularly oval, measuring 9 in. by 7 in. III. A four-sided mortar, dimensions about 10 in. in each direction, with a cylindrical grinder, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the basin is of oval form, measuring about 7 in. longest diameter. This mortar was obtained at Pen y Bonc, where the cist enclosing urns and a jet necklace, described hereafter in this memoir, was brought to light. Stone mortars are not uncommonly found near ancient habitations in Anglesey; several were brought to light with querns and other relics by the Rev. W. Wynn Williams at Llangeinwen.¹ They may probably have been used for pounding grain or the like into pulp.

It has been stated that, in the same division of the hut, near the spot where the relic figured above was found, there was apparently a fire-place, *z* in the ground-plan; it measured about 18 in. by 2 ft.; it may deserve notice that its almost central position in the dwelling would doubtless facilitate the escape of smoke, if, as I am inclined to believe, the roof was of conical form with an opening, probably, at its summit. Two other small fire-places, however, may have existed, as indicated by some marks of fire and traces of jambs noticed against the main circular wall of the building. See *h* and *k* in Mr. Elliott's ground-plan. Within and near the little fire-place first mentioned there lay a considerable number of sea-shore pebbles, that had evidently been long subjected to the action of fire, and on careful examina-

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. ix, p. 280. See *Ibid*, vol. iii, p. 356, a notice by Mr. R. Edmonds, of a grinding slab of granite, having a cavity on its upper face apparently for bruising grain by a globular stone. It was found with mullers and other relics in a barrow at Boleit in Cornwall. Compare a granite basin or mortar from Castallack Round, figured by Mr. Blight, *Journal Royal Inst. Cornwall.*, vol. 1, Oct., 1865, p. 68.

tion we could not hesitate to conclude that they had been employed in certain culinary operations. I am not aware that in the recent investigation of primitive dwellings, especially in Cornwall and Somerset, in Caithness and other parts of North Britain, any distinct evidence of the practice either of "stone-boiling," or of baking by means of heated stones, has hitherto been recorded. Mr. Tylor, indeed, has remarked in his interesting notices of such a practice in North America, Kamtchatka, New Zealand, and other Polynesian islands, that "the quantities of stones, evidently calcined, found buried in our own country, sometimes in the sites of ancient dwellings, give great probability to the inference which has been drawn from them, that they were used in cooking. It is true that their use may have been for baking in underground ovens, a practice found among races who are stone-boilers, and others who are not."¹ By such a rude expedient it is certain that, when pottery or other vessels which would bear exposure to fire were unknown, water might be heated in skins,² in vessels of wood or the like, and even in baskets that would hold fluids, by means of stones made red hot in a fire close by, and gradually dropped into the seething liquid. The natives of the Hebrides, moreover, as we are told by Buchanan, whose history was written about 1580, were accustomed to boil their meat in the paunch or hide of the animal. Many of the stones found in caves in the Dordogne explored by the late Mr. Christy and M. Lartet, appear, as Sir John Lubbock remarks, to have been used in this manner as "heaters."³

¹ See Mr. Tylor's sketch of the history of stone-boiling, *Early History of Mankind*, p. 261-268; also the curious tradition related in p. 302. See also Sir John Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, pp. 250, 380.

² Capt. Risk, with whom I had the opportunity of conversing at Penrhos, soon after the investigation of the hut-circles at Ty Mawr, informed us that he had witnessed the process of cooking meat in skins, or "paunch-kettles," in the Brazils, at Buenos Ayres and Rio de la Plata.

³ The Rev. W. Wynn Williams, in his account of the walled enclosure and circular buildings at Penrhos Lligwy, on the north-east

I have recently had occasion, through the kindness of Mr. Edward T. Stevens, to examine the relics found in pit-dwellings near Salisbury, in 1866, and preserved in the Blackmore Museum in that city. The instructive collection there displayed, chiefly in connection with the "Stone Age," and comprising an important series of ethnological evidence bearing on that obscure period, has been brought together through the generosity of the founder, Mr. W. Blackmore, with the co-operation of Mr. Stevens, by whose intelligent exertions in the arrangement of the collection archæological science has been essentially promoted. The singular domed pit-habitations at Fisherton, about a mile west of Salisbury, consisted of groups of circular chambers excavated in the drift gravel, and supposed to have been winter-dwellings of a people whose summer-station was explored by Dr. Blackmore at Petersfinger and Belmont in the same neighbourhood. The first indication of such troglodytic habitations was supplied by the occurrence of calcined flints in large quantities, of which specimens were shown to me by Mr. Stevens; his conclusions seem in accordance with my own, that these burned stones, mostly of a size to be conveniently grasped by the hand, may confidently be regarded as evidence of the practice of "stone-boiling," or of some process of baking food by means of heated stones. In corroboration of this supposition, it must be noticed that the pottery, of which abundant fragments were found, seems to have been ill-suited to bear exposure to fire; and, as Mr. Stevens pointed out, the inner surface of many portions is coated by carbonaceous matter, suggesting the conclusion that it had been deposited by the charred stones thrown into the vessels, according to the primitive culinary process. No signs either of fire or

coast of Anglesey, mentions the occurrence of sea-shore pebbles. These may, however, have been missiles for defence. No appearance of their being calcined is noticed. In "kitchen-middings" near the shore of Nova Scotia, were noticed, throughout the refuse deposit, with pottery, flint weapons, etc., many sea-beach pebbles bearing evident marks of the action of fire. *Anthrop. Rev.*, vol. ii, p. 225.

encrustation from smoke upon the roof of the chambers could be perceived; the cooking may, however, have been carried on outside the dwelling, according to a practice to which Mr. Stanley has adverted.¹ It is hoped that detailed publication of these very curious discoveries by Dr. Blackmore and Mr. Stevens will not be long deferred. The calcined flints, locally termed "milk-stones" in the eastern parts of Hampshire, and brought under notice by Sir J. Clarke Jervoise, Bart., are probably, as previously pointed out, traces of the practice in question (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. xx, p. 371). The Rev. E. Kell, F.S.A., in a recent memoir on Roman remains near Andover, and on the supposed site of *Vindunum*, observes that the neighbourhood teems with traces of earlier times. "The vestiges of the ancient British population are numerous; charred flints, known by the name of 'pot-boilers,' abound. Flint implements, consisting of celts, lance and arrow-heads, sling-stones, etc., have been found on many parts of the surface in this neighbourhood." (*Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, 1867, p. 280.) Similar vestiges are doubtless to be found on other sites of early occupation.

In Ireland, as I am informed by the Rev. James Graves, such pebbles constantly occur in the remarkable subterraneous structures known as "Raths," the character of which has lately been so well illustrated in the *Archæological Journal* by Col. Lane Fox.² When they bear no signs of burning, Mr. Graves has been accustomed to regard such round stones as missiles, for use by sling or by hand; the Irish, to this day, as he observes, throw a stone with extraordinary force and truth of aim. But, when such stones bear traces of fire, Mr. Graves considers that they had undoubtedly been used in cooking.³ It is remarkable that even in our own

¹ See p. 392, *ante*.

² *Arch. Journal*, vol. xxiv, pp. 123, 136.

³ In connection with this very curious subject may be here mentioned the "Giants' Cinders" in Ireland,—heaps of half-calcined grit stones, called sometimes "the cooking places of the Fenians." They mostly occur, according to Mr. Graves, near water, and in some

days "stone-boiling" is not wholly obsolete. In Carinthia, as the late Swiss Antiquary, Morlot, told me, they make a dark brown beer, called "Steinbier," by throwing hot stones into the vat or cask; a fact that recalls the account given by Linnæus of Finnish beer called "Lura," prepared by throwing red-hot stones into the liquor instead of boiling it.¹

In an adjacent part of the hut-circle F, not far from the fire-place, was found at 1, a stone whorl (fig. 4).

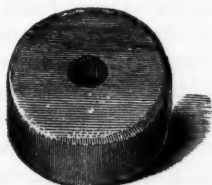


Fig. 4. Whorl of red Sandstone. Two-thirds orig. size.

This little object, which at first sight suggested the conjecture that we had found, in that western part of the dwelling, the *gynæcium* or resort of the mistress of the cyttiau, is of a class of relics occurring constantly on all ancient sites: it is of dark red sandstone, and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, $\frac{2}{3}$ in. in thickness. These massive little discs or rudely-shaped beads are commonly designated spinning-whorls, and many examples seem well-suited to be affixed to the spindle.² The Rev. D. Davies has figured a specimen ornamented with radiating lines and dots in the intervals; it was found in a cave with flint arrow-heads and other relics near Carno, Montgomeryshire (*Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii,

instances consist of a hundred cartloads, or more, of stones; some heaps are of small extent. He informs me that, as he believes, these were places where the spoils of the chase were cooked, the hot stones being heaped round the carcasses and forming rude ovens. *Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii, pp. 59, 84; *Gent. Mag.*, June, 1854, p. 627.

¹ *Tour in Lapland*, vol. ii, p. 231.

² See Mr. Couch's notice of "Pisky grinding-stones" found in Cornwall, *Journal Roy. Inst., Cornw.*, vol. ii, p. 280. A relic of this description found in a cave, Chapel-Uny, is figured by Mr. Blight, *Churches, etc., of W. Cornwall*, p. 138. In N. Britain such whorls are called "pixy-wheels."

third series, p. 305). There is a considerable collection of such articles in the Museum at Dublin; they have been called by popular tradition in Ireland, "fairy mill-stones," and sometimes, by the older antiquarians, "amulets."¹ They have occurred frequently on the sites of Crannoges, as likewise around the Pfahlbauten of the Swiss Lakes. Some of these discs may have been used with the distaff, but I incline to believe, with Mr. Franks, that not a few were fastenings of the dress. He remarks, in noticing a specimen found at Haverfordwest, and given in 1851 to the British Museum by Mr. Stokes:—"This is one of those curious objects frequently found in England, but regarding which various opinions have been expressed. By some it has been conjectured to be the *verticillus* of a spindle, from its similarity to such objects found with Roman remains; by others a bead or button. This last opinion seems not unlikely, as very similar objects have been found in Mexico, which have certainly been used as buttons." The specimen from South Wales has evidently, as Mr. Franks notices, had a cord passed through it, the edge of the central hole being much worn by friction.² Two specimens from North Wales are described by Mr. Ffoulkes (*Arch. Journ.*, vol. viii, p. 426); one of them found in a morass near Dolgellau, the other in Bodfari Camp, Flintshire. The reader who may care to investigate more fully such relics of female industry, will find abundant information in Dr. Hume's treatise on spindle-whorls, beads and pendants, in his account of Antiquities found on the Sea-coast of Cheshire; and also in Mr. Syer Cuming's

¹ There are 70 specimens in the collection of the R. I. Academy. *Wilde's Catal.*, p. 116. The industry of spinning and weaving flax was prevalent amongst the old occupants of the piled dwellings in Switzerland. The form of whorl is somewhat peculiar—one side is mostly flat, the other conical. They are usually of clay. See Mr. Lee's translation of the Memoirs by Dr. Keller on the Lake Dwellings; London, 1866.

² *Arch. Journ.*, vol. ix, p. 11. See also Professor Nilsson's observations on ancient Scandinavian buttons of amber and stone. *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, translated by Sir John Lubbock, pp. 85, 86.

Memoir on Ancient Spindles, communicated to the British Archæological Association.¹

I might mention other examples of the stone whorl found in North Wales; they present, however, no remarkable variation in their size or fashion. One similar to that above figured is in Mr. Stanley's possession at Penrhos. It was found in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanenghenedl, and not far from Ynys Llyrad, where, as before mentioned, a cluster of cyttiau may still be seen.²

A few other relics of stone were brought to light in immediate proximity to the hut-circle at Ty Mawr. They consist of an irregularly rounded pebble, that may have been used as a sharpening stone or a polisher; also an oblong four-sided rolled pebble, length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., in its general appearance like a rudely-shaped celt, the smaller end being rubbed down, as if for some mechanical use; Mr. Franks informs me that similar pebbles occurred in "kjökkenmöddings" in the Isle of Herm, one of the Channel Islands. Mr. Stanley found also a rolled pebble of quartzite approaching to greenstone (fig. 5). It may have been a hand-hammer, or used



Fig. 5. Ovoid Pebble from the Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, Ty Mawr
One-third orig. size.

¹ *Ancient Meols*, by the Rev. A. Hume, LL.D.; London, 1863, p. 151; where numerous specimens are figured. *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, 1859, p. 396.

² See notices of some other specimens found in Anglesey, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vi, third series, p. 376.

for pounding; each extremity shows effects of percussion; there are also fractures where flakes appear to have been struck off, such as may have been used for rough arrow-points or the like. It is here figured on a reduced scale. The dimensions are about $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$, greatest width. I may likewise notice a ponderous cylindrical muller or grinding-stone of trap found in an adjacent field in 1866. It measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, the girth at the thickest part is $10\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the weight is 6 lbs. 2 oz. One end was broken by the finder; the other bears indications of considerable percussion; one side also is somewhat flattened, possibly in tritulating grain or other substances. (See fig. 6, one-third original size.) No stone muller of precisely similar description



Fig. 6. Cylindrical Grinding-stone found near Ty Mawr. One-third orig. size.

has come under my notice, and I failed to find any in the Christy collection, so rich in the various types of antiquities of stone. The late Mr. Bateman, in his excavations in Derbyshire, found, on the site of a so-called British habitation, a cylindrical object of stone that he supposed to have been used for bruising grain, and he observes that it resembles one found in an Aztec burial-mound in South America examined by Capt. Nepean.¹ Mr. Anderson, in his report on cairns and remains in Caithness explored in 1865, describes an "oblong shore-pebble wasted at the ends by use as a pestle."²

I may here notice an implement, probably used like-

¹ Capt. Nepean's researches are noticed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. Many of the relics discovered were presented to the British Museum.

² Other similar objects are likewise mentioned, found in a "Picts' House," at Wick. *Memoirs, Anthropol. Soc.*, vol. ii, pp. 228, 231.

wise in the preparation of food, that was found, as Mr. Stanley informs me, a few years since in Holyhead Island, at no great distance from the vestiges of ancient habitations that he has brought under our notice. This object, now unfortunately lost, was a club-shaped stone pestle (fig. 7), measuring in length about 11 in., and ap-



Fig. 7. Stone Pounder or Muller found in Holyhead Island.

parently suited for crushing grain or the like, by a process somewhat different to that for which the rubbers and cylindrical stones that have been described were suited. A few other examples of this comparatively rare type of implement are known to me. In the Edinburgh Museum there is a cylindrical-shaped implement of porphyritic stone; the ends are rounded off to blunt points; it measures 11 in. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; it was found with celts of serpentine in a cairn at Daviot, Inverness-shire, where, according to tradition, one of Fingal's battles occurred.¹ This seems to have been one of the stone pestles under consideration, that may have served for grinding grain, or possibly as mauls or rude clubs in close conflict. There is also one in the Museum of the Chichester Philosophical Society, found in digging gravel on Nutbourne Common in the parish of Pulborough, Sussex, near barrows and sites of primitive habitations. It lay in the mould about 18 in. deep, above and distinct from the gravel. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., diam. 2 in.² Another, of greenstone, found near Carlisle, length 16 in., was in possession of the late Mr. C. Hodgson, of that place. A specimen of this comparatively uncommon implement is also in the Museum formed at Audley End by the late Lord Bray-

It is said that these implements resemble some obtained in shell-mounds, at Keiss Bay in Caithness.

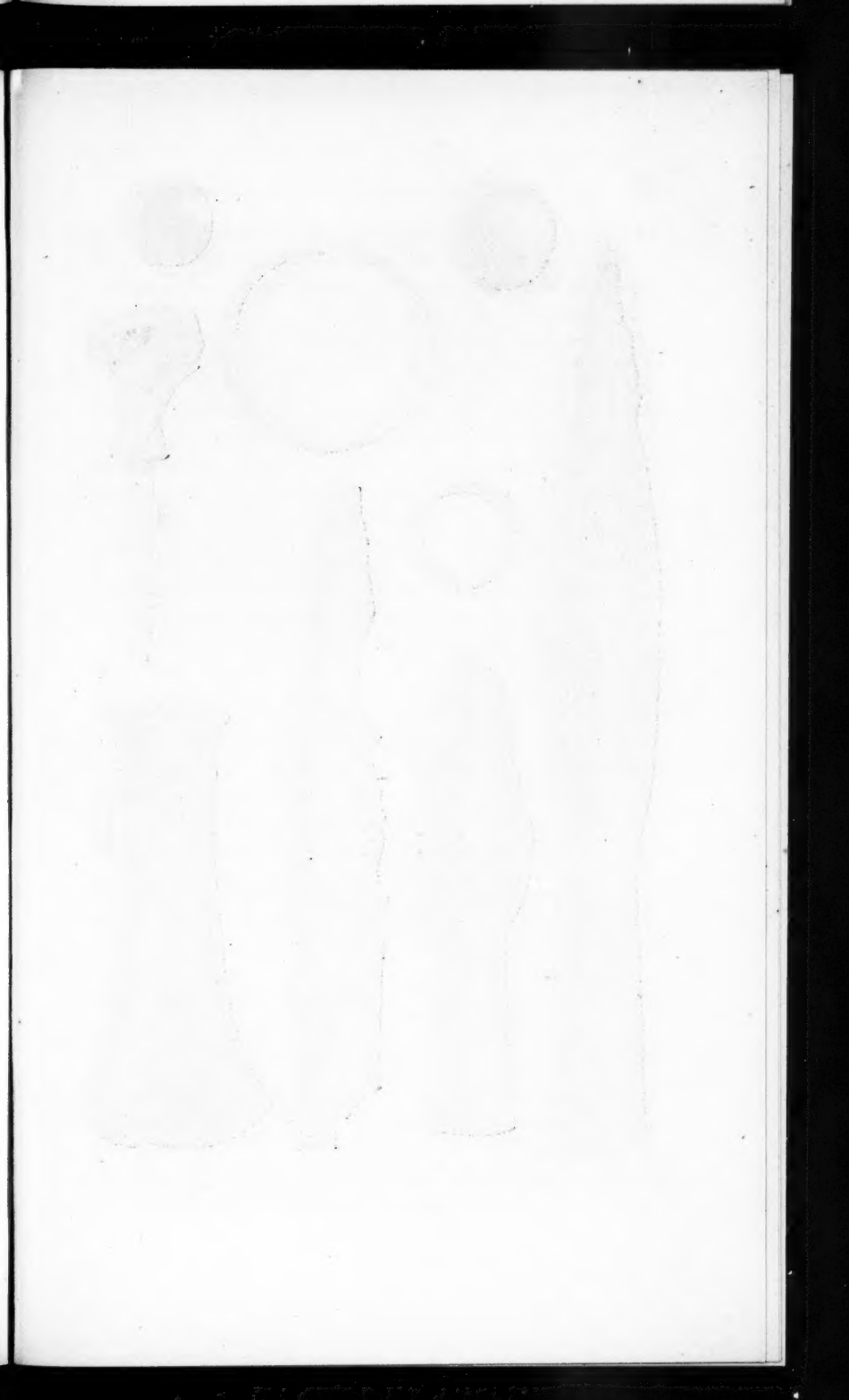
¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, p. 179.

² *Catal. of the Museum formed at the meeting of the Archæological Institute, Chichester, 1853, p. 63.*

brooke. I lately saw, in the Museum at Zürich, three similar mullers from North America.

It has been stated by Mr. Stanley that a considerable deposit, chiefly consisting of weapons and implements of bronze, was brought to light in 1830, under some large stones near the cyttiau at Ty Mawr. The discovery was brought under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries in 1835, by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley.³ The spot is marked in the Ordnance Map. A portion of the south-west flank of Holyhead Mountain, which had been left in waste, was brought under the plough; in removing one of the hut-circles, the relics here figured were exposed to view. It has been suggested that they appear for the most part to bear resemblance to objects of similar description found in Ireland; this circumstance has been regarded with interest, in connection with the name and the traditions that would ascribe this fortified village of ancient dwellings to Irish occupants. Whilst recognising certain peculiarities that would lead us to regard some of these relics as of Irish types, it must be admitted that they may have been part of the spoils of Hibernian rovers, by whom doubtless the coasts of Anglesey and North Wales were constantly infested; the evidence of such a casual deposit will scarcely justify any inference that might bear on the supposed Irish origin of the cyttiau on Holyhead Mountain, or on the probability of any permanent Irish occupation of the strong position at Ty Mawr. It may seem more reasonable to suppose that the group of dwellings explored by Mr. Stanley may have been in its original intention an outpost to the great British fortress of Caer Gybi, that crowns the summit of the mountain, and have presented an important defence of the approach on that side, as also in a certain degree of the landing-place and small roadstead below. Here many a deadly conflict must have occurred between the occupants of the island

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi, p. 483. *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 236. The "find" is there said to have occurred about 1834. In the Ordnance Map, 1830 is given as the date of the discovery.





★W
ANTIQUITIES OF BRONZE, WITH BEADS OF AMBER, FOUND IN 1830 AT TY MAWR
ON HOLYHEAD MOUNTAIN. Jb

(Scale, two-thirds orig. size.)

and the rapacious rover, whether Irish, Dane, or Norwegian.¹

The relics, shown in the accompanying woodcuts, are as follows:—

i. A bronze spear-head, of the leaf-shaped type, beautifully formed, but somewhat decayed, as are also the other bronze objects, by oxidation. Its length is nearly 9 inches, the socket is perforated for a rivet; the blade has feather-edges perfectly worked and symmetrical; the rounded central rib or prolongation of the socket is hollow almost to the point, as shown by a narrow aperture caused by decay of the metal. This weapon closely resembles a specimen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, figured in Sir W. R. Wilde's Catalogue; spears of the same type, however, rarely so skilfully fabricated, have repeatedly occurred in England.²

ii. A plain, leaf-shaped spear-head, of simpler fashion, the point broken. In its present state, its length is nearly 5 inches; the socket is perforated for a rivet. It may deserve notice, that, in deposits where several bronze weapons have occurred together, two or three spears of various sizes have been noticed, as if forming together the customary equipment. On the moiety of a stone mould for casting weapons of bronze, found between Bodwrdin and Tre Ddafydd, in Anglesey, two of the dimidiated matrices were for casting spear-heads, dissimilar however in fashion to those found at Ty Mawr, and in each instance furnished with two side-loops.³

iii. A looped and socketed celt, of Irish type, and of

¹ A short distance to the east of Ty Mawr, on or near the boundary of the ancient village of circular huts, a large stone may deserve notice, being known as "Maen Bras," Great Stone, or possibly "Maen Bres," or Pres,—Stone of the Copper,—on account of certain deposits of bronze or other relics having been there brought to light at some former period.

² Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 496, No. 6. Compare an example, somewhat differing in proportions, the socket being very short. It was found in the Thames. *Horæ Ferales*, pl. vi, fig. 29; see also a spear-head found at Nettleham, near Lincoln, figured, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 160.

³ This mould is figured, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iii, p. 257. A similar

unusually good workmanship. Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A specimen in the Dublin Museum, resembling this celt in its general fashion, is one of those selected by Sir W. R. Wilde, out of a series of 201 socketed celts, as types of the most remarkable varieties of form that the socketed celt assumes. He has described the example in question as "a slender socketed celt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, of an irregular hexagon form in the middle, and circular in the slightly everted and decorated socket."¹ In the example found at Ty Mawr, the termination has a more strongly defined "hatchet face;" the hexagonal form is continued to the mouth; the opening is of irregularly square form. Several other slightly varied specimens have occurred in Ireland.

iv. A small socketed dagger-blade, feather-edged, length somewhat more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in its present imperfect state. The blade is leaf-shaped, the socket oval, and pierced for a rivet that passed from front to rear, as most frequently found in objects of this description. In some specimens it passed from side to side. This type is distinctly, although not exclusively, Irish, and Sir W. R. Wilde enumerates 33 examples in the Dublin Museum. He supposes that the pommel was of wood, bone, or horn; the length of the metal portion varying from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The socket is circular or quadrangular, and occasionally ornamented.² A good example of this weapon, comparatively rare in England,

object, found in the co. Limerick, and presented by Mr. de Salis to the British Museum, is figured *Ibid.*, vol. xxii. Another stone mould for spears had been found in co. Galway. *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 394.

¹ Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 384, No. 406. Compare the celt found at Roscrea, co. Tipperary, now in the British Museum. *Horæ Ferales*, pl. v, fig. 11. Mr. Franks describes it as having the sides divided into three facets, the socket oval. A stone mould for socketed celts of similar form, but curiously ornamented, found in Ross-shire, is figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 346, second edit., and a casting from the mould, *Ibid.*, p. 384.

² Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, pp. 465, 483. Amongst examples figured, one, No. 218, found in the Shannon, is similar to that found at Ty Mawr. *Horæ Ferales*, pl. x, p. 165. Two Irish specimens are in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury; also one from Burwell Fen,

is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. It was found in 1802 with celts, broken swords, etc., and lumps of crude metal, at Lanant, Cornwall, and is figured *Archæologia*, vol. xv, p. 118. Length about $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Some small gold bars were enclosed in one of the celts. Mr. Franks gives, in the *Horæ Ferales*, a specimen with a short oval socket and two sets of rivet-holes; it was found at Thorndon, Suffolk, with a bronze gouge and other relics. This specimen, and also two obtained from Ireland, are in the British Museum. In recent excavations of pit-dwellings at Highdown Camp, Sussex, Colonel Lane Fox found, at a depth of 3 feet, a dagger of the same type, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the point upwards; the socket is pierced for two rivets. The cavities in that stronghold are cut in the chalk, within the rampart, steps being formed around to descend into the pit.

v. An implement, unfortunately in imperfect state; length, in its present state, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; this is, doubtless, one of the four varieties of the chisel, namely, that described by Sir W. R. Wilde as having a broad axe-shaped blade, a long slender spike or tang, and raised collar, against which the straight wooden handle abutted. There are thirteen specimens of this type in the Dublin Museum, ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.¹ An example of this Irish type was in the collection of the late Mr. Crofton Croker; it is figured in a memoir on the classification of celts, by the Rev. T. Hugo. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.² A similar object was also found with bronze gouges, celts, and implements, chiefly of mechanical use, at Carlton Rode, Norfolk, in 1844; and another, with the like objects, at Westow, Yorkshire, as related by Mr. Yates, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi, p. 381. Some of these,

Cambridgeshire, length 8 in. It is part of a valuable collection temporarily deposited by Mr. H. Prigg, of Bury St. Edmund's, in which also occurs a bronze chisel, resembling fig. v of the relics above described. See also a similar weapon, found with others in Argyleshire, Wilson's *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 390.

¹ *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 521, No. 75; length $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

² *Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. ix, p. 66, pl. 10.

now in the York Museum, are figured *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iii, p. 58. A specimen from Burwell Fen, near Reach, Cambridgeshire, part of a very interesting collection of bronze implements and relics, in possession of Mr. H. Prigg, of Bury St. Edmunds, was shewn to me by Mr. Stevens in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.

vi. A slight, plain penannular armlet, diameter 2 inches, the inner side flat, the outer face of the hoop rounded; one extremity obtusely pointed, the other is slightly dilated, a feature often seen in the gold Irish armlets. These personal ornaments occur in great variety in Ireland; they have been sometimes classed amongst objects regarded as a kind of currency or "ring-money," but no reference to any such mode of barter, as Sir W. R. Wilde remarks, has been found in ancient records. Some of these rings, it is believed, were worn as bangles on the ancles. Usually each end is dilated, and sometimes slightly cupped.¹

vii. Several stout rings, diameter about 1 inch, probably cast in moulds: relics of this class occur abundantly in Ireland, frequently double, and varying greatly in dimensions.² It may be remembered, that bronze rings occurred in the deposit of relics, mostly of Irish character, found at Llangwyllog, Anglesey, as described in the *Arch. Journal*, and also in the *Arch. Cambrensis*.³

viii. Amber beads, of various sizes, and more than commonly symmetrical in form; diameter of the largest beads somewhat more than an inch. A necklace of amber beads, of large dimensions, was likewise found with the antiquities at Llangwyllog. A number of amber beads occurred with the gold corslet found at Mold, and now in the British Museum, where a single specimen of the beads is also to be seen.

¹ Wilde, *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, p. 570.

² *Ibid.*, p. 577, and following pages. There are not less than 578 bronze rings of various fashion in the museum of the R. I. Academy, exclusive of finger-rings and the like.

³ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 74; *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xii, third series, p. 97, where notices of amber beads discovered in the British Islands may also be found.

It is with gratification that I would here record the liberality of Mr. Stanley, by whom the whole of the curious relics above described have been presented to the National Depository.

I proceed to notice a relic of considerable interest found in 1828 at Pen y Bonc (head of the bank), about a quarter of a mile south of the cyttiau at Ty Mawr. It is a necklace formed of jet, or possibly cannel coal of excellent quality and highly polished; it was found, as stated, in a kind of rock grave—a sepulchral cist rudely



Fig. 8. Probable arrangement of the Jet Necklace found at Pen y Bonc, Holyhead Island.

hewn out. Two urns were likewise found in the cavity, but on exposure they fell, as was reported, into fragments that were not preserved. Unfortunately, a number of the beads, and other portions of which this ornament had been composed, were missing; they had probably been dispersed when the discovery occurred, a mischance that too frequently happens, such a find being casually brought to light without any supervision. When I made the sketches from which the woodcuts have been prepared by Mr. Blight, I found two end-portions, of which the reverse of one is figured, four oblong four-sided pieces, of which the obverse is shown in one woodcut, and the reverse, in the other, so as to indicate the arrangement by which the intervening rows

of beads were adjusted, strung on threads that passed through perforations contrived with considerable ingenuity. There were also many beads of various sizes; a triangular object, the intention of which has not been ascertained, and a flat conical button perforated on its under side; these last may have formed parts of the fastening. Of all these, however, the woodcuts, of the full size of the originals, will supply an accurate notion; they are accompanied by a representation of a necklace, such as—after careful comparison of other examples—I believe that the ornament in its perfect state may have been. This valuable relic was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, in March, 1844, by the late Lord Stanley of Alderley.¹

According to the account of this discovery, as given by Hugh Hughes, tenant of the adjacent farm, the rock grave, in the corner of which the jet necklace lay, measured about 3 feet in each direction; it was covered by a slab of stone. Besides the "crockery," he stated that armlets of bronze were found in the cist; according to another report, there was also a "penny piece," probably a coin. He remembers, moreover, to have seen three or four foundations of houses near the site of this deposit, of rectangular form, long uninhabited; they were formed of large stones, and known as "Ty Adda" and "Ty Efa" (Adam's and Eve's Houses), indicating a tradition of the unknown antiquity of these dwellings.

The jet (*gagates*) of Britain was highly esteemed by the Romans, and many highly beautiful ornaments exist found in this country with Roman remains. It had been, however, employed at a much earlier period, as we may infer from numerous relics found throughout the British Islands, and it is very possible that certain physical or phylacteric properties had been attributed to jet in times long antecedent to the period when Pliny, Solinus, and other writers, described its inflammable quality, its power of attracting small objects, when rubbed, like amber, and various recondite medicinal

¹ *Proceedings Soc. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 34.



Reverse.

Obverse.

PORTIONS OF A NECKLACE OF JET FOUND, IN 1828, IN A SEPULCHREAL CIST
AT PEN Y BONG, IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.

(Orig. size.)



virtues, to which it were needless here to advert.¹ The most ancient ornaments of jet or of amber that have been brought to light in Great Britain obviously appertain to a period of comparatively advancing civilisation and skill in mechanical arts. They sometimes accompany relics of a race conversant with the use of metals, and practised in their manipulation.

In the course of the late Mr. Bateman's explorations of barrows in Derbyshire, several necklaces were disinterred closely resembling that found on Holyhead Mountain. In a barrow near Buxton, called Cow Low, several interments without cremation occurred, two of the skeletons being, as supposed, of females; two sets of beads, described as "of Kimmeridge coal," were there brought to light, with intermediate ornaments resembling those above described and bearing slightly-marked diamond patterns; there was also a round-ended implement of flint, a kind of scraper, but no object of metal was found. The two necklaces, consisting of not less than 117 pieces, are figured in Mr. Bateman's works.² The contents of this remarkable barrow were of very mixed character. In another barrow near Hargate Wall, encircled by a ring of large slabs, a central cist was brought to light, enclosing unburnt human and animal remains, deposited apparently at various periods, with an armlet and a necklace "of Kimmeridge coal"

¹ Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* lib. xxxvi, c. 19; Solinus, *Polyhistor.* c. 22. These statements, more or less modified, seem to have originated those given by subsequent writers, down to the often-cited observations of Bede: *Hist.* lib. i, c. 1. The estimation in which *gagates* was held by the Romans is a circumstance of great interest in connection with the extensive Roman manufactories of armlets and various objects of shale, at Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow, Dorset, the refuse waste pieces of which were so long a mystery to antiquarians under the description of "coal money." A certain resemblance to jet probably led to these extensive workings in shale in times of Roman occupation of Britain. The problem of "coal money" was solved by Mr. Sydenham at the Archæological Congress in Canterbury, in 1845. *Arch. Journal*, vol. i, p. 347. See also the memoir by the Rev. J. Austen in the *Transactions of the Purbeck Society*.

² Bateman's *Vestiges*, p. 92. *Crania Britannica*. See also Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. v, p. 147.

combined with ivory, a remarkable use of such material, of very rare occurrence.¹ Of the former substance were oblong beads and conical studs, similar to those found at Pen y Bonc; with these were intermediate four-sided pieces, and two triangular terminal ornaments, all of them, as stated, of ivory, worked with chevrony patterns. Two other necklaces of more elaborate character are preserved in Mr. Bateman's museum at Youghgrave: one of these was found on Middleton Moor, in a barrow that contained a cist, in which lay unburnt remains of a young female and a child: this necklace is described by Mr. Bateman as "the most elaborate production of the pre-metallic period" that he had seen: it is composed of not less than 420 pieces of jet and bone, cylindrical beads, perforated plates, conical studs, etc. In this instance one portion was obtained, in form an obtuse angled triangle, and resembling that found at Pen y Bonc. Mr. Bateman seems to have regarded it as the link by which a very elaborate pendant was attached to the necklace.² The fourth example obtained by Mr. Bateman lay with three skeletons, a male and two females, deposited on the rock under a barrow at Grindlow, near Over Haddon. The interment was accompanied by rude implements of flint. The forms of the various objects of jet, 72 in number, vary slightly from those already noticed; there is much stippled ornament on the intermediate plates, and one of these is

¹ *Vestiges*, p. 89. These beautiful relics are also figured *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ii, p. 234. Another necklace, formed of a material of inferior quality, designated "jet wood," is described and figured in that Journal, vol. vi, p. 4. It was found in a barrow near Egton, N. Riding of Yorkshire, by Mr. Tissiman, of Scarborough, and is composed chiefly of oblong beads and conical studs, graduating in size; the central portion is of jet of the best quality; it is four-sided, stippled in a lozenge pattern. This interment was accompanied by a ring of "jet-wood," a rudely-shaped object of flint described as a spear, and two flint arrow-heads.

² *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 25, where the skeletons in the cist are figured. The skull found in this very remarkable interment has been selected for the *Crania Britannica*, as the type of the British female. See pl. 35 (2).

of bone. Of the beads 39 are conical studs, pierced at the back by two perforations meeting at an angle in the centre.¹ The skill with which so fragile a material, whether shale or jet, was drilled in the construction of these necklaces is remarkable; it is difficult to comprehend by what kind of implements, in an age possibly anterior to the use of metals, so difficult an operation could have been effected.

In the exploration of a remarkable group of barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds at Arras and Hessleskew, by the late Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, portions of a jet necklace similar to that found in Holyhead Island were brought to light, with numerous relics of bronze and iron of very unusual character. Some of the ornaments of jet are figured in the Transactions of the Archæological Institute at the York Meeting; *Catalogue of Antiquities*, p. 27. An object of the same description from the station of *Cilurnum* on the Roman Wall in Northumberland is also noticed, *Ibid.*, p. 11.

Several other examples of these necklaces of jet might doubtless be enumerated.² The relics of that material found in the primitive cists and cairns in North Britain, as we are informed by Dr. Wilson, are of frequent oc-

¹ *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 47. *Crania Brit.* 35 (3). In the minute description of this and the preceding example of these necklaces, Mr. Bateman mentions jet as the material. A very good example of the conical stud, similar to those above noticed, but of rather larger dimensions, may be seen in the museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. It is figured in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals*, vol. i, p. 442, second edition. See also beads and studs found in barrows on Wykeham Moor, N. Riding, by the Rev. W. Greenwell, *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxii, p. 247.

² A jet necklace of somewhat remarkable fashion was found a few years since on the estates of the late Marquis of Waterford, at Ford Castle, Northumberland. It had been deposited in an urn, and consisted of beads with four-sided plates described as resembling "miniature hatchets." In a cist on the moor near Old Bewick, in the same county, examined in 1865 by Mr. Langlands and Canon Greenwell, seventy beads of jet were brought to light. The depository was one of a group of cists in a cairn surrounded by upright stones. This "Druidical Circle" may have been the burial place of a family. In another cist lay a very large urn, of the class usually found with unburnt remains. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xix, N.S., p. 716.

currence. The circumstances under which they occur, in many instances, might lead us to conclude that they are productions of native ingenuity, at an early period, unaided, as some antiquaries have been disposed to believe, by any civilising influence from intercourse with the Romans. On the other hand, certain specimens unquestionably present evidence of experienced skill and of ornamental fashion, that would associate them with objects of a comparatively late period.¹ In the Museum at Edinburgh a remarkable necklace of jet may be seen; it has been figured by Dr. Wilson, and closely resembles that found in Holyhead Island, but the chevrons, lozengy and other ornaments, on the four-sided portions especially, are "stippled with gold". This relic was found at Assynt, Ross-shire, within an urn enclosed in a rude stone cist, in which lay some bones, the evidence of an interment without cremation. The cist was brought to light in removing a mound of earth, the small dimensions of which, as suggested by Dr. Hibbert, by whom the discovery was made known to the Antiquaries of Scotland, may have indicated the grave of a female.² Sir Richard Hoare, however, states that he had rarely found an urn with the remains of a female. Dr. Wilson has noticed other ornaments of a similar description found in North Britain. A necklace of jet and amber beads of different fashion, and probably of somewhat later date, was exhibited in the Museum formed at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Edinburgh in 1856, amongst relics contributed from the Arbutnot Museum at Peterhead; it was found, with a celt of black flint, at Cruden on the coast of Aberdeenshire; the jet beads are of oblong form and range from

¹ *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, vol. i, p. 433, second edition.

² *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii, p. 49, pl. v, where the various objects of jet are figured. Dr. Hibbert assigned their interment to the Scandinavian Vikingr. The fine necklace found at Assynt is minutely described by Dr. Wilson, and well-figured, *Prehist. Annals*, vol. i, p. 435. It was exhibited at the Edinburgh meeting of the Institute, with another of like fashion found near Brechin.—*Museum Catal.*, p. 15. The stippled patterns seem filled up with yellow clay, not gold.

1 to 5 in. in length.¹ A similar bead of jet of the same unusual dimensions exists in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and is figured in the catalogue by Sir W. R. Wilde, by whom we are informed that jet as well as amber was extensively used in Ireland; not less than sixty specimens of studs, buttons, and beads being preserved in that collection.² Large rings and armlets of the same material have likewise been found, especially on the sites of stockaded islands or crannoges.

The occasional combination of portions of bone in the jet necklaces of the type exemplified by the specimen found at Pen y Bonc is a circumstance of considerable interest. The contrast of colours was doubtless effective; the use of such luxurious ornaments suggests the conclusion that they must have appertained to a race of no very barbarous conditions. Not only do we find, however, the mixture of bone or of ivory, if we may so regard the material employed; in one memorable instance recorded by Sir Richard C. Hoare, in an interment in a barrow at Kingston Deverill, Wilts, beads of jet and of horn were found amongst burned bones in a cist cut in the chalk; there were also more than forty beads of amber, and six oblong plates of the same material, perforated so as to be strung together lengthways, and, when thus combined, measuring together nearly 7 in.

¹ Figured, *Catalogue of the Museum*, Edinburgh meeting of the Archæological Institute, p. 10. In the centre of a cairn at Rothie, Aberdeenshire, examined in 1864 by Mr. Stuart, Sec. Soc. Ant. Scot., was found a cist enclosing bones, supposed to have been burnt, an urn, and a necklace of jet, composed of oblong beads, rectangular and triangular pieces; also two beads of amber and a small object of bronze. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi, pp. 203, 217. In a recent communication, also, to the Society by Capt. Courtney, R.E., mention is made of the discovery of a jet necklace in a cairn on the moor near Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Another found in 1857 in a cist near Pitkenney, Forfarshire, consisted of 104 beads, with triangular end-pieces, and other portions resembling those at Pen y Bonc. *Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 78.

² *Catal. Mus. R. I. A.*, by Sir W. R. Wilde, Vegetable Materials, p. 241. Some very large beads of jet, from Mr. Chambers Walker's collection, found in co. Sligo, are now in the museum at Alnwick Castle.

in length by 2½ in. greatest width.¹ There can be little doubt, however, that these amber tablets were not intended to be strung together, as figured by Sir Richard Hoare; it is probable that the oblong and other beads found with them had originally been arranged in intervening spaces, in like fashion as in the necklaces of jet already described. It must be noticed that the interment at Kingston Deverill was accompanied by a small ornamented cup and a brass pin; the conclusion was obvious that the cist enclosed the ashes of some distinguished female. Ornaments of jet, and more frequently of amber, were of frequent occurrence in the Wiltshire barrows; they were accompanied in many instances by objects of metal.²

The flat, slightly conical buttons or studs, of which specimens occurred at Pen y Bonc, are, perhaps, the objects of jet most frequently noticed. In a memoir by Mr. Bateman on his researches on the Moors of Derbyshire in 1845, he describes a barrow called Net-Low, in which lay a skeleton at full length; close to the elbow were a brass dagger and a pair of studs, that probably had been attached to the dagger-belt. Rude imple-

¹ *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. iii, p. 45. In a small barrow near the same spot burned bones lay piled together in an oval cist, with beads of amber, jet, and glass, and a "pair of ivory tweezers," figured *Ibid.*, p. 46.

² See especially the large ring, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 239, pl. xxxiv, found with barbed arrow-heads of flint, a dagger of gilt bronze and other relics, around a skeleton at Woodyates; also the singular objects, *Ibid.*, p. 202, pl. xxiv. The frequent mention of objects of "ivory," as found with British interments examined by Sir R. C. Hoare, and also by Mr. Bateman, claims careful consideration. The occurrence of oriental or of African ivory would imply intercourse with distant lands that it were not easy to comprehend. Morse ivory, or tusks of marine animals, might possibly be obtained on the shores of some parts of the British islands, or from Scandinavian countries. The expression "bone or ivory," in notices of the relics in question, appears to show some uncertainty in regard to the material, which often it may be difficult to identify. The "ivory" armlet found with a female skeleton near Woodyates Inn, measuring 5 inches in diameter, cannot have been of any ordinary bone obtained in Britain. *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, pl. xxxii, p. 235.

ments and chippings of flint lay around.¹ Here, as in other interments, relics of jet or shale occurred with objects of metal; they have likewise, as already noticed, accompanied Roman relics in Britain, but in these instances their fashion has, I believe, invariably indicated their Roman origin.²

On reviewing the facts that have been adduced, especially in regard to the female ornaments, of which Mr. Stanley has brought a remarkable example under our notice, I am inclined to agree in the opinion of Mr. Bateman, and to assign such necklaces, with some other relics of jet or shale, to a race that inhabited our island previously to the use of metals—at a period when interment in cists, without cremation, prevailed. This, however, is not in accordance with the opinion of another accomplished archæologist, Mr. Roach Smith, for whose discernment in such questions I have the highest respect: he considers the tumuli in which such necklaces have been found to be probably of early Romano-British origin.

In regard, however, to the discovery at Pen y Bone and the remarkable ornament that I have described, there can, I apprehend, be no hesitation, although the site is not far distant from the Roman stronghold at Holyhead, in considering the deposit as distinct from any vestiges of Roman date. Objects of jet are comparatively rare in the Principality; a few relics of that material found at Llangwyllog, in Anglesey, have been noticed in this Journal;³ they have been presented by

¹ Barrows opened in Derbyshire, in 1845, by Thomas Bateman, jun.; read at the Winchester meeting of the Archæological Association; *Winchester volume*, p. 209. A similar stud of smaller size is figured, Hoare's *Ancient Wills*, vol. i, pl. xxiv. See in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* a remarkable example found in Lanarkshire, vol. i, p. 442.

² A *bullæ* of jet found at Strood, Kent, is figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. i, pl. xi, p. 19, where mention of Roman relics of *gagates* may be found. In vol. v, p. 146, pl. xv, a sculpture at Lincoln is figured, representing a lady wearing a necklace of a type that occurs amongst Roman ornaments of jet found in England.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, vol. xii, Third Series, p. 97.

the Archdeacon of Bangor, in whose parish the discovery occurred, to the British Museum. The spears and other relics of bronze, and amber beads described in this memoir, and also the objects of stone found in Mr. Stanley's excavations at Ty Mawr, may now, through his liberality, there be seen; it were, doubtless, much to be desired that the neck-ornaments above-noticed, and which are not in his possession, should likewise be preserved in the National Depository, where no relic of the same description is to be found.

In conclusion, I would express the hope that the researches made by Mr. Stanley may stimulate Cambrian archæologists to undertake a more extensive and systematic exploration of the widely scattered vestiges of early habitations, more especially in Anglesey,—the “Mother of Wales”, thus designated by Giraldus,—in Caernarvonshire, and other parts of Gwynedd. Nearly three centuries have elapsed since Camden noticed in Mona the “tumulos fossa circumdatos quos Hibernicorum casulas vocant”. Rowlands and subsequent writers invited attention to the interest of the cyttiau, not merely as traditional evidence of the Hibernian spoiler, whose shelter they may occasionally have been, but as actual sites of British habitation. Sir R. Colt Hoare relates the satisfaction with which, during his tour in Caernarvonshire and Anglesey in 1810, he examined such ancient residences of the Britons, comparing them with the circular pit-dwellings that were familiar to him in Wiltshire. (*Ancient Wilts*, vol. i, p. 107.) The subject has repeatedly been brought forward in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*; valuable notices of certain groups of these ancient dwellings have also been given; amongst such notices I may specially cite memoirs by Mr. Wynn Williams and Mr. Prichard; the valuable lists of British remains supplied by Mr. Longueville Jones; the survey of the grand “Town of Fortresses”, Tre'r Ceiri, on the Eifl mountains, by Mr. Jones Parry (*Arch. Camb.*, third series, vol. i, p. 254); and those of the numerous cyttiau near Llanllechyd, Caernarvon-

shire, by Mr. E. Owen (*Ibid.*, vol. xii, p. 215; vol. xiii, p. 102). The attention of the Cambrian Association was invited to this class of early vestiges by their President at the Bangor Meeting, Mr. Charles Wynne; some examples of hut-circles in Anglesey were examined on that occasion. Much, however, remains to be explored; the spade and mattock should be diligently plied to reveal the traces of the ancient population. The extensive remains of this nature on Penmaenmawr, first described by Pennant, about 1780, were specially cited by Mr. Wynne as claiming careful attention, and I am assured that much valuable evidence is there to be obtained. Would that the well-skilled and zealous antiquary at Menaifron, to whose researches and constant courtesy I have so often been indebted in regard to the antiquities of Mona, might be persuaded to cross the Menai, and undertake that detailed exploration of the great strongholds of Caernarvonshire which no one is so well qualified to achieve.

ALBERT WAY.

NOTES ON THE TRANSCRIPTS FROM "LLYFR COCH."

"*Dd.*—*Imperfect Fragments of things done in Bishop Llewelyn's Time, or rather a Transcript of some Things out of "Liber Coch," which in 1592 contained 148 folios.*" Part in Bishop Fleetwood's handwriting.

TRANSCRIPTS IN DD.

- | Page. | Date. | |
|--------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 61.— | 1291. | A dispute ¹ at Denbigh concerning certain customs and privileges relating to the vills of Meriadog, Henllan, Llanyvidd, Llangernaw, Branan, Bodnoc, Treflech, Kedgynwch, Llansannan cum pertinent', within the lordship of Denbigh, between Reginaldus, Bp. of St. A. the Dean and Chapt. on the one part, and the Lord of Denbigh on the other part. Decided for the Bishop. |
| 63, 64, 65.— | N. d. | " <i>Annualia quædam beneficiorum dioceseos.</i> " Gives a list of the deaneries, their parishes, and certain payments. |

¹ Anianus II was bishop in 1291, not Reginaldus. R. was dean of St. Asaph at this time.

Page. Date.

66.—N. d. Nomina¹ villarum quas dedit Rex Malgunus S'cto Kentigerno et successoribus suis Ep'is de Llanelwy, cum privilegiis.

67.—1277. "Literæ Patentes" of Edw. I, confirming to Bp. Anian the same customs and privileges which the see had enjoyed, "retroactis temporibus."

67.—1305. Liberantur panni infrascripti. (Distribution of cloth to the bishop's household, the dean, archd., etc.)

68.—1311. Ditto.² To the bishop, dean, and canons, and "pueri" (choristers).

69.—Ditto. Nomina garcionum in vigilia S'ta Lucie. (Singing boys.)

Hec est familia Domini Episcopi.³

70.—*Statutes of Bp. Llewelyn*⁴ and his council, "tam super regimine suo quam suæ familie, &c., officiales curiæ.

(Very interesting as shewing the composition and regulation of the episcopal household on the collegiate system. Made probably soon after the rebuilding of the palace and canons' houses.)

82.—1305. *Bp. Llewellyn to Edward* concerning the levy of money made by the king on the clergy, states his inability to collect it, because the clergy both denied their ability and liability, and appealed to the Pope. (*Vide*, in discharge, No. 2, p. 98, fol. 10a.)

83.—*Edwardus—Llewelino*. Quia clerici diocesis vestræ subscripti non habent laicam feodam unde debita quæ nobis debent, levare possunt, ut accepimus,—Vobis mandamus sicut pluries vobis mandavimus, firmiter injungentes quod de bonis et beneficiis ecclesiasticis eorundem clericorum in diocesi vestra predicta fieri faciatis omnia debita subscripta. (Here follows a list of "personæ & ecclesiæ" with their respective "debita".

Quæ debita suprascripta....habeatis apud Westmon. vos ipsi in propria persona ad eundem diem cum omni pecunia. Nulla excusatio vos excusabit: in hac parte

¹ Probably compiled in Bishop Anian's time, in connexion with the controversies he had with Llewelyn relative to the privileges of his see; and useful as shewing the extent of the church lands in that day.

² "*N.B.*—Duodecim leprosarii, octo odorarii, multi spaenoll", are mentioned.

³ Opposite the several names are the number of horses each has.

⁴ Relating to the bishop, "socii sui, senescallus curiæ, janitor seu marescallus aulæ. Officiales curiæ,—pincerna, panetarius, marescallus, coquus, elemosynarius, capellanus, camerarius, hostiarius, portarius, nuncius. Nunc de forensibus quibusdam ministris, scil. senescallus, iudex."

- Page. Date
quin de temporalitate vestra plene et integre ad dictum
 quindem levare facient et nihilominus contra vos tan-
 quam mandatorum nostrorum contemptorem manifestum
 procedemus.
- 85.—"Returnum istius brevis", stating that the sequestration
 had been made, and the goods offered for sale; but that,
 owing to the short notice and distance of the places, no
 buyers could be found.
- 86.—1304. "Convencio inter Lewelinum Ep'um ex unâ parte
 et Cadwgan ap Ievan, capellanum, ex alterâ p'te," relat-
 ing to the manor of Cynlleth.
- 86.—Ithel ap Iorwerth and Cynwrig Lloid, canons of St. A.,
 on behalf of the clergy of Rhos and Rhyfoniog, appeal
 to the bishop for an extension of time for the payment
 of the sums of money levied for the king. Granted.
- 87.—David ap Ithel and Howell Seys, ditto, for the clergy of
 Tegeingl. Rector de Whithynton, Vicarius de Pola, et
 Vicarius de Myford, for the clergy of Marchia and Powys.
 David Fryth and Madoc ap Eneas for the clergy of
 Mowthy, Keveiliog, Penllyn, Edeirinion, and Dinmael.
 "Mag. Benedictus et Daviæ, frater suus, pro clero de
 Tegeinl, et obtinuerunt. Mandate from the king to
 Bishop Llewelyn to sequester the goods and benefices
 of the dean for the payment of a certain due claimed,
 and to pay it at Westm'r by a specified time.
- 88.—Acknowledgment of the receipt of the above mandate,
 and the bishop's return, alleging that the sequestration
 both of the dean's and other ecclesiastical benefices had
 been made, and the goods offered for sale; but that
 owing to the season of the year, the badness of the roads,
 the difficulty of transit, the sympathy of the people, and
 the fear of incurring spiritual dangers, there were no
 bidders, and the said goods still continued under seques-
 tration; but that some few altogether resisted the claim,
 and appealed to the court of Rome.
- 88-90.—1310. Inquiry into the patronage of Northop, held
 before Robert de Holland, justiciary of Chester.
- 91.—c. 1305. Mem. quod de infra script. *Receptor Eccles.*
Assavens. debet. Noticeable items: 1. De porcione eccl.
 ejusdem in eccl'ia de Corvaen. 2. De finibus tenentium
 de Llanelwy, incident' p' ann' ab opere consueto circa
 Rupem Rubeam pro anno D'ni mccc tertio. 3. De amer-
 ciamentis provenientibus pro defectu operis in Rupe
 Rubea. 4. De amerciamentis *ministerorum eccl'ie* pro
 suis defectibus ad fabricam. 5. De denar' provenienti-

- Page. Date.
 bus ex terris dictæ eccl'ie legatis. 6. De redemptionibus penitentiarum solemnibus vel aliaru'. 7. De exitibus sanctuarii de Llanrwt.
- 91.—1305. "Participationes decimarum" between the bishop as rector of Llanarmon yn Jal and the vicar.
- „ 1304. Ordinationes... Mem' q'd in *capella nostra de Llan-elwy* sit tractatum cum quibusdam canonicis nostris, duximus ordinandum. (The appointment of canons illustrating *the working of a chapter*, and the building of parsonage houses,—residence required. After the devastation of the wars.)
- 92.—N. d. Convencio inter fratres Domus Hospitalis de Jerusalem de Dungundwal ex una parte, et Ardiac et Wyn fil's Wasamfreit &c. ex alia (relates to the performance of divine offices for the parishioners of Llanelwy dwelling in Hiraethog, by the brethren of Ysphyty Ifan.
- 93.—1306. Lewelinus Reverendo Mag'ro de Testa' Archid' Arraven' Romani Ep's capellano ac administratori spiritualium Cant' deputato. (Excusing himself from being present at the consecration of William Bishop of Bangor.)
- „ N. d. Lewelinus to Edward, excusing himself "pro corporis imbecillitate," from attending the Parliament, and appointing — Proctor in his stead for that purpose.
- 94.—1270. General sentence of excommunication against all who in any way oppose or diminish ecclesiastical privileges. "Hæc sententia publicata apud S'tum Paulum, London', et pronunciata per fratrem nostrum Ep'um de S'to Asaph presentibus tunc novem epis', viz. Et fuit hæc sententia lata per consensum D'ni Willielmi Archiep'i Eboracens' qui tunc London fuerat in Parlamento D'ni Henrici Regis Angliæ.
- 96.—Hi sunt articuli de quibus Domini. (These relate to the alleged privileges of the see in the matter of fines, etc., and probably are the ones brought against P. Llewelyn, which led to his excommunication.)

END OF FIRST PART.

No. II.

[N.B.—Pag. prim. Cod. ex quo hæc scripsimus notabatur fig. 53.]

E. Cod. MS. mod. in Chart. penes D'nu' Watkin Owen S... de Gwyder. Coch Asaph. In custodia Episcopi Assaphens.

- 1.—1294. Institution by Llewelyn, Bp. of St. A., of Madoc, fil' Huvæ, to the v. of Wrythestan. M. ap H. succeeds Kywric Vychan. V.'s share a fourth part of offerings

- Page. Date.
- and corn tithes. "Tibi confirmavimus,—*investientes te personaliter annulo n'tro.*"
- „ 1277. Edw. confirms to Bp. Anian the rights and privileges of the see.
- 2-9.—N. d. "*Familia D'ni L. Ep'i*" includes "archidiaconus 3 mag'r' capellanus, clerici, armigeri, officiales in curia." Then follow "*Regulationes et Statuta super regimine suo quam suæ familiæ.* The same as those in folio 70 of 1st Part.
- 9.—1310. Inquisition into the Patronage of Northop (*i q 88-90 supra*).
- 11.—N. d. Conventio between The Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Dingonwal and Ardiac, etc., and others ex parte Archidiaconi (*i. q. p. 92 supra*).
- 11.—Fidemissores pro Kenwr Gronow. Ditto Gronw ap Bled-dyn Foyl.
- 11.—1306. Bp. Lewelyn excuses himself "*arduis ecciæ n'træ negotiis prepeditus*" from attending the Consecration of the Bp. of Bangor (*i. q. 93*).
- 11-12.—1266. The Engagement of *Maurice Custos Asavens* to the Chapt. and Clergy of St. A. 1. To maintain their rights and privileges. 2. Not to fill up any vacant Living (Prebenda) without the advice and consent of the Archdeacon and Dean. 3. Not to fill up any vacancy among the Canons without the concurrence of the whole Chapter—absq. totius capituli consilio. 4. To concur in enforcing proper discipline. 5. To take care to require the payment of the tithes of lands, whether previously conferred upon or subsequently rented by the Personæ—*præterquam de Sanctuariis*. 6. De reclusis, monialibus, et leprosis. The first claim on their property to belong to the churches of the parishes in which they lived and died. The remainder to be equally divided between the Custos and the par. churches. 7. If any rector of a church died in debitis obligatus, his debts to be first discharged; then the other dues. 8. Any priest or rector dying possessed of a horse to hand him over to the custos; or if not possessing a horse, but other goods, to pay the value of a horse.
- 12.—Letters of protection and purveyance from Edw. Rex to Goron ap Eydr for his ship and crew on the King's business.
- 12.—c. 1267. "*Ricardus Bangorensis Episcopus Ottobano Apost. Sedes Legati*", appealing for permission to resign the

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- charge of his see. Reasons given—1. Increasing infirmities; 2. Malitia plebis.
13. *The Bond* of certain clergy entered into for the liberation of Kenwric ap Bleddyn, Capellanus, from prison, into which he had been committed for using and threatening further violence to Ivor ap Bledyn, V. of Whitford, the Bishop's receiver. The amount of bail was £40, which, if forfeited, was to be equally divided between the Prince and the fabric of the cathedral.
- 14.—1261. Forma Compromissi facta inter D'n'm Bangorem et D'n'm Principem Dat Rydyvarw.
16. "Articuli de quibus D'n'm Seculare presumit Ecclesiam fatigare contra institutiones."
17. Written in a different and much older hand—Gabriel Roberts, p. 121. At the end of the articles which are contained on this page is written "These articles, and three more which were blotted in *Coch. Asaph*, are to be found in *Libro Viridi*, fol. 90, as I find in the margin of C. A."
- 17.—N. d. Mag'r'o Roberto Frothesham, Archidiaconi Cestr. Officiali. A Letter of Recommendation on behalf of the bearers of the Evengulthen.
- „ 1271. Confirmation, by John Fitz Alan, E. of Arundel, of lands at St. Martin's to the Bp. of St. A. and his successors, on the annual payment of a pair of golden spurs "in signum homagii". *Provided* that none of it be ever alienated without the earl's special license therefor.
- 18.—1274. Dispute between Prince Llewelyn and Bp. Anian concerning the rights and liberties of the ch. of St. Asaph. An inquest held in the Ecclesia Major before clergy and laity. Witnesses examined upon oath. *Note at the end*. "These and many more (which for brevity sake I pass over, because I shall hereafter have occasion to write them in the *British Tongue*) are to be found in *Viridi Libro*, fol. 91."
- 21.—1275. "Ven'in Xto patri d'no R. d. gra. Epo Menevens Offi'i Cur. Cant. Sal. et dat. Lond. in Kal. Aug. MDCLXX quinto"
1277. Thudyr fil. Wronw Officialis de Keveiliog Anno D'ni 1277. Gruff. ap Howello complices sui soliti ausu temerario quendam Ednyfed ap Llywarch fugitivum ad Emunitatem Ecc'æ de Llanyowdow violenter extraxit et. Hæc tempe Edd. R. Angl.
21. "Extract. sive Rentale Maneriorum Epi in Ros."
22. *Gavels* enumerated in *Branan*, Bod., *Kynwoch*., *Llan*-

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- sanan*, Villa de *Bryngwyn*, et de *Alltmylyden* de quibus Epis. in subsidio respondet Villa de Yr Ynys de Vaenawl, V. de Pengwern, Treffeth, Llanhudud, V. de Meiriadawg, V. de Vaenol.
- 23.—1272-78. *Robertus*, Cant. Archiep., to the Clergy and Laity of Coventry and Lichfield, Hereford and the Welsh Dioceses, recommending the bearers of the Even-gulthen.
23. *Rob'tus*, Cant. Arch., to the Earl of Warwick, and other captains of the K.'s army at Chester, to restrain the ravages of their soldiers.
24. Inventory of Bp. Anian's plate.
24. Convention between the Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of Jerusalem and the Abbot of Haghmond super possessione domus Hospitalis Albi Monasterii—i.e. Halston.
- 24.—1306. *Resignation* by C. Archdeacon of Merioneth of his office, together with the churches of Llanymawddwy and Mallwyd.
- 24.—1307. Meredud fil' Gruff., Procurator Eccl'æ de Llan-silin in Kynlleith a^o 1301.
- VILLA DE LLYS DYNWALLAWN. Dom' Joh'es de Hav'ing locum R's Angl. Edd. in Northwall tenuit tempe Aniani Ep'i *Bangor'* (Asaph).
25. Ricardus fil. Joannes fil. Alani Com. Arundel. concedes forty-four acres of land, &c., at Martin Church to the church of St. Asaph, and to the Bishop and Chapter thereof. One of the witnesses is D'nus Joh'es de Hav'ing. (These are in *Viridi Libro*, fol. 56.)
- Confirmation to Bp. Anian, by Edw. I, of the rights and privileges granted by his father Henry.
25. *Nomina Archiepor' Cant'* et quantum, sederunt sc. annorum mens' et dieru'. From Augustine to Boniface.
- 27.—1265. "Concordia Adæ fil. Meuric inter se et Priorem de Abberbur'." Shews an early and interesting connexion between Alberbury and Meifod.
- „ 1274. Transcriptum literæ Abbatum contra Episcopum (Anian). The Cistercian abbots de Alba Domo, de Strata Florida, de Cymhir, de Stratmarchellch., de Aberconwy, de Kemes, de Valle Crucis, address the Pope in exoneration of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, against whom letters of excommunication had been issued at the instance of the Bishop of St. Asaph. They not only deny the truth of the charges of violence, etc., brought against him, but assert him to be "Tutor strenuus ac præcipuus ordinis nostri singulorumq' ordinum et ecclesiarum in

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- Wallia personarum tam pacis quam guerræ temporibus retroactis. Dat' apud Strata Florida."
28. Submissio Einion ap Cadwgan du Ep'o L. et Howelo ap Hova clerico pro injuriâ dicto Howelo illatâ. Fidemisores.
- „ 1334. Philippus de Mortuomari, Comes de Marchia et D'nus de Denbygh, recognoscit advocationem rectoriæ de Denbygh, et jus dicti Lewelini Ep'i Assaven' et successor' et illam advocationem eidem Ep'o et success', remittit.
- „ 1244. Carta libertatis hominum de Llangernyw. Granted by Anian and the Chapter. Confirmation of privileges.
- 29.—1269. Compositio pacis inter Principem et David fratrem ejus.
- „ 1239. Transcriptum l'rarum monialium de Llanllugan. Given in Willis, Appendix III.
- „ 1279. Bishop Anian acknowledges the receipt of a mandate of Prince Llewelyn "in hac verba. Lewelinus Princeps Walliæ, D'nus Snowdon, ball' suis de Bervetwlad." Enjoins them to observe the customs and privileges of the see, and in case of further dispute agrees that it should be left to a jury of twelve men of the country to settle. "Dat' apud Mont'Altu' MDCCLXXIX." This is ratified by the bishop at the same time and place.
- 30.—1273. P. Llewelin to R. Abp. Cant. (?), vindicating himself against the charges contained and implied in the archbishop's letter. "Dat' ap'd Aberythron, 1273."
31. Acknowledgment by P. Llewelyn of the rights and privileges of the Bishop and Chapter, and his engagement to abide by and maintain them in the points to which the "Articuli subscripti" referred. Date not given.
32. The Bishop, Dean, and Chapter's appeal, with articles annexed.
- „ 1274. Memorandum. The bond of the "Judex secularis apud Rhos," and his bail.
- 33.—1274. Bail for K. fab. Ithael, "Portionarius eccles' de Llanraiadr," to Bp. A., accused of adultery.
33. Anianus R. Ep'o Menevensi', calling upon him to restrain and punish the Abbot of Tallellecheu for having presumptuously exceeded his power ("principis fulcitus subsidio") by entering into the jurisdiction of St. A., and publishing a sentence of excommunication against him, the bishop.
- „ c. 1278. Fr. Anian Priori, Provinciali et Capitulo Prædicatorum Angliæ. Vide B. Willis, Append. XI, p. 33.

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- Mem. Bond of Gronw fab Heilin to the Bishop of St. A. "in xxx. lib. bonæ monetæ pro injuria illata emunitati eccl'æ de Llanarmaun. Nomina obligantium.
- 34.—1274. Nomina fidemissorum.
- 34.—1198. Episc' in synodo suo apud Album Monasterium concessit monachis de Valle Crucis
 "Annis mille Dei ducentis subtrahe binos,
 Tunc fuit ad castrum Wallia Victa Paen."
- 34.—1272. *Literæ pacis* inter D'nūm Ep'um Asavens' et Abbatem et Conventum de Salopiā.
 The Abbot and Convent engage to withdraw from the prosecution of their cause against the Bishop, relating to the church Beati Oswaldi de Albo Mon', in the courts of Canterbury and Rome, and to support the Bishop against Walter de Hangmere (Hanmer), and to indemnify him in case of lawsuit.
- 35.—1272. "Lucas Abbas Monast' S. Petri Salopesbur' et ejusdem loci Conventus," concedes to the Bishop of St. A. "totam terram quam habemus in nostro dominio spectante ad ecclesiam nostram, &c., &c. (Brown Willis, ix, p. 31.) Dat' apud Rustock."¹ Same place and date as the above. Fest' Annunciation B. V. M.
- 35.—1272. Bishop Anian, on his part, denies that he had ejected, or approved in any way of the ejection of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's from the church of St. Oswald de Albo Mon', and inhibits all ordinaries from granting institution to any who might claim it otherwise.
- 35.—1278. Transcriptum donacionis terræ Bodideris de. (Willis Appendix VIII, 28.)
- 36.—1311. Dispute between the Bishop and Chapter v. Earl of Lancaster, relating to certain aids (*auxilium*) claimed from the commotes of Isaled, Uwchaled, and Iddulas, and granted by the cantreds of Rhos and Rhufoniog; but refused by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, because imposed without their consent.
- 37.—1305. Agreement between the Bishop and the free tenants of Nannerch.
- 38.—1314. Bishop David's pension to Nicholas Heygate, clerk, whom the K. had named for it "*ratione novæ consecrationis debitam*."
- „ 1318. Edw. inquires "quo die et anno Griffinus fil' et heres Madoci de Glyndowerdi se maritavit Elizabeth' fil' John Le Strange.

¹ Rustock and Ruestoc were ancient names for Meliden: Gallt melyd.

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39. Reply, "apud Ruthallt' in nostra dioc'."

1311. *Inspectio literarum* P'ris L. Ep'i Assavens' facta ap'd Alltmeliden an'o D'ni 1311. In *Pixide Signata* per A continentur:

A.—1, Literæ confirmacionis, &c. 2, Duæ bullæ contra L. P'pem per Eccl'iam Assav' perpetrata. 3, Literæ Archiep'i super relaxacione Interdicti general' in Wallia.

C.—a, Duæ cartæ Griffini fil' Gruffith de terrâ in Ial. b, Literæ Iorwerth Routh super terra de Lanelwey. c, Carta D'd ap Yrathro sup' terra' de Alltmel.

D.—1, L'ræ fr't A. quondam Ep'i Assavens' de pu-to (?) et conster' Attornator'. 2, Item carta ejusdem Robt. facta Hugoni de Eccl' subter Maes Gruffith.

F.—Testamentum D'ni L. Ep'i Ass' 13^o Aprilis 1311.

I.—L'ra Regis super licencia condendi testam' L. Ep'o Assav' concessa.

θ.—Diversæ acquietantiæ dec' & archid' Assavens', Holl' ap Ithell, Magr' Steph'i, Roge' de Wenlock, and Joh's de Mokeston, &c.

39.—1278. Edward's Mandate to Gunselinus de Badysmore, Justiciary of Chester, and Howell fil' Griffith, to assign xx libratas terræ for the convenience and advantage of the Bp. D. and Ch.

39-42.—1276. *Inquisitio capta* in majori eccles. de S. Asaph. as to the dispute between the Bp. Dn. and Chapt. of St. A. ex unâ parte and Prince Llewelyn ex altera. *Enumeration of the grounds of quarrel.*

42-46. *Vita Sancti Assaph.* Note in 43. "Here wanting two great leaves". Note in 46. "The rest to the end is lost".

46.—c. 1284. Bp. Anian's Letter to the Pope M[artin] to remove the See to Rhuddlan. B. W., Append. xx.

47.—1292. Lease by Bp. Anian for vi years of lands in Rhywlyfnwyd.

47. Note in Bp. Fleetwood's handwriting. "The following Welsh is a translation of the Latin, page 19, at the mark +". The part referred to is an account of the controversy between the Bp. and P. Llewelyn.

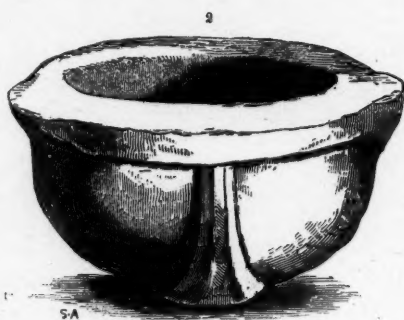
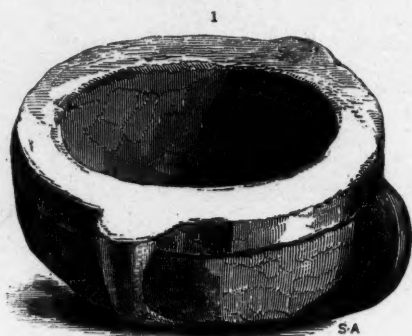
51-119 *alias* 1-33. In Bp. Fleetwood's handwriting.

51. Continuation of the above Welsh.

52. Rex v. Episcop. Lewelin: Trial before a jury of xii men at Flint as to the right to the goods and chattels of intestates in the cantred of Englefield. Verdict for the Bishop. Juratorum nomina.¹

¹ Vide *Lib. Antiq. Pergamen*, fol. 3, et Transcript. ejusdem, p. 3.





WATER-STOUPS.

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- 53.—1291. *Taxatio Ecclesiasticorum* pertinentium reddituum et obventionum Ep'atus Asavensis ad ind' valorem modo subscripto. More full and correct than that given in B. Willis's Appendix, 1801.
- 57.—1310. Pl't apud Flint in Crastino Purificacionis b'tæ Mariæ coram Pyntybotot (Payn Tybotot) Justic. Cestr. Ann^o R. R's Edwardi iii^o. Inspeximus of previous charter of Edw. I (1275) and confirmation of the privileges of the see by Edw. II.
- 57.—1414. Hen. V confirms the privileges of the see.
- 58.—1351. Inquisitio super statu Villæ de Vaynall capta inter D'num Comitem Cestr. et Episcopem Asavens. in sessione tenta apud Flint die Lunæ proximo post Festum S'tæ Trinitatis, Anno R. Regis Edvardi 3 a conquesto vices' o quarto.
- 60.—1349. Concession to Bishop Llewelyn ap Madoc to make a will. *Coch. Asaph.*, fol. 41 b. This is extant in *Viridi*, folio 57.
61. The MS. marked Dd. is reckoned here for the pages from 61-96, but evidently incorrectly so; for in the *Summa Libri Rubei*, p. 97, the contents are given as intermixed, not consecutive.

ON SOME WATER STOUPS FOUND IN WALES AND CORNWALL.

NO. II.

IN the number of our Journal for last April, p. 166, there appeared an account of certain water stoups of unusual form found in Wales and Cornwall, with illustrations; and it was also stated that similar stoups were found in Picardy and the Boulonnais. Some correspondents have since then sent in accounts of similar objects; and they are now laid before our readers.

Mrs. Stackhouse Acton has contributed two sketches, Nos. 1 and 2 of the accompanying plate, of a stoup found at Minton hamlet, in the parish of Church Stretton, Shropshire. It was found there in a pigstye some years ago, and is now preserved in the garden at Acton Scott. Nothing more is known of it; but in this hamlet there was formerly a chapel, and a piece of

ground there still bears the name of Chapel Yard. No record of the demolition of this building has been preserved; but the old people thereabouts have a tradition that "the heathens of Minton pulled down their chapel, and set up a maypole", as our correspondent informs us. In Eyton's *Shropshire* is a list of chapels formerly existing in Shropshire, and in it the name of Minton occurs. The author adds that the site of Minton Chapel is known; but this is all at present known about it.

The stoup in question is very similar to those already engraved; but the outer ribs are made ornamental by chamfering, and shaving away of edges. It is evidently one of the same class of objects as those above alluded to.

A stoup of similar nature, No. 3 of our plate, is preserved at Ridgebourne, near Kington, Herefordshire. Mr. R. W. Banks observes upon this object:—"It affords another illustration of the form of water stoups in Wales and the Marches, differing from, but closely resembling, those which were noticed in a recent number of the *Arch. Cambr.* Its external diameter is 23 in.; the internal diameter of the bowl is 15 in., and its depth $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the height of it externally is 1 ft. It has apparently been cut out of a hard sandstone, and has not suffered from exposure to the weather. It probably belonged to the parish church of Huntington, Herefordshire, and is supposed to have been brought to Ridgebourne, in the adjoining parish of Kington, many years ago".

We learn from an active member of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Mr. Couch, to whom the Association was much indebted during their visit to that county in 1862, that stoups of this kind are numerous about Bodmin; and that a gentleman in that neighbourhood has a collection of eight or ten of them.

Mr. Albert Way has communicated to us his suspicions that these stoups once served for domestic purposes; and Mr. Couch is of the same opinion. The tradition that they were Roman mortars points in the

same direction ; but we confess that, having seen the examples in Picardy and the Boulonnais, our own opinion is still in favour of their having always been stoups for holy water, though we do not profess to account for their anomalous shapes.

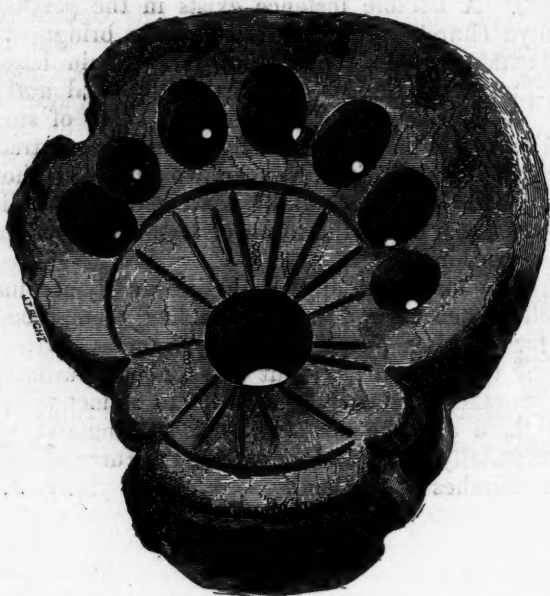
Some of the simplest forms of such stoups are still to be found in Merionethshire, Cardiganshire, and Pembrokeshire, where we have observed rude cubical blocks of stone with basins hollowed out, but with no ribs, nor any ornaments, in some of the simpler country churches. A notable instance exists in the porch of Llanilltyd church, near Dolgellau, by the bridge over the Mawddach. On the side of this certain letters are cut, probably the initials of the parochial authorities. At Llanlleir, near Fishguard, a block of stone with a basin lies on the church floor, and a local tradition affirms that it is never known to be without water; while the same tradition is attached to a similar block and basin under the tower of Cynfil Caio church in Cardiganshire.

The easy formation of these basins readily accounts for their existence ; and the art of making them, though only for farming purposes, exists in many parts of Wales at the present day; but we should be curious to know whether any such stoups are to be met with in Cumberland and the northern parts of England, and more especially in Ireland, or among the ruins of desecrated churches in Scotland.

H. L. J.

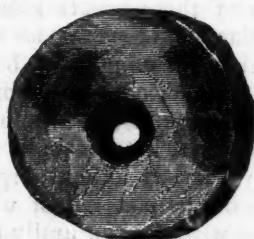
UNCERTAIN STONE IMPLEMENT.

THE stone, of which a representation is here subjoined, was exhibited at the meeting of the Association in Hereford during the month of August 1867, and has given occasion to much discussion, not yet satisfactorily determined, as to what could have been its possible use and purpose.



All that is known of the history of the relic, (which belongs to E. Whitcombe, Esq., of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire), is, that it was found in 1816, in ploughing a small entrenchment, or what is termed by my informant "cooking encampment", upon Holly Waste, or Holly Fast, near Gireh. The locality is about one mile from Cleobury Mortimer, near an old road leading

from thence to the Clee Hill and Ludlow, and about four or five miles from Titterstone; but Mr. William Hallam, the farmer who picked it up, the labourer who held the plough, and the boy who drove, are all deceased; and the little information which can be given (none as to the precise spot of the discovery) is derived from a short memorandum made at the time by the proprietor's father.



In attempting a description of this and two other objects found with it, it is to be observed in the first place, that those engraved are represented rather under their real size. The largest one is made of coarse sandstone, and in shape like an escallop joined to the plain side of an oyster shell, one side being convex and the other flat. We will suppose, for the sake of clearness, that the implement (whatever it may have been) is laid upon the former, and the general appearance presented would be that of the flat side of a shell fish, and this thickest at the upper extremity, where the hinge of the two shells would be, and decreasing, like an oyster, towards the outer rim. It measures—from top to bottom, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; from side to side, at widest part, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; thickness at the top, which is the thickest part, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; from top to middle of largest hole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. From this, circles of $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter are drawn on both sides with lines radiating to the circumference, apparently intended to be ornamental. This largest hole is circular, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter; it passes vertically through the stone, and is met by another and similar, but rather larger, hole, passing through the stone in an horizontal direction.

Nearly halfway between the circumferences of the circles and outer edge of the stone are seven circular perforations, like the large hole, but less in diameter, apparently intended to be equidistant; and there seems to have been an eighth where the stone is broken, probably by the plough. On the top certain lines seem to have been drawn, apparently, when complete, describing a parallelogram, two of which remain. Above the upper angles of these are two small circular depressions; a similar one in what has been the middle of the figure, and three equidistant below and outside of it. The weight rather exceeds $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.

Among many conjectures as to the use of this, it has been supposed to be a hatchet or a hammer; but it could hardly have served either purpose, considering the fragile nature of the material of which it is made, and the additional weakness naturally arising from the many perforations. It has occurred to me (a conjecture which I offer with much diffidence) that it may have been rather an article of ornament than of use, and employed as a gorget suspended from the neck by a cord or thong passed through the larger hole, while objects either of triumph or supposed magnificence were hung in proud display from the smaller ones. And this idea perhaps derives some little confirmation from the two pieces of antiquity found in the same place, and together with the first, one of which is also engraved; for these appear not to be spindle whorls, indeed they are neither large enough nor heavy enough; and the circumstance of their being worn smooth equally on both sides seems to imply that they have formed part of a barbaric necklace. *Judicent periti.*

J. W.

Correspondence.

LLANBADARN FAWR, CARDIGANSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—My attention has been called by the vicar of Llanbadarn Fawr to the old church there, which is now in course of restoration; and on Tuesday last I went there to examine the fresco paintings on the walls, which I think are worthy of note; and as these historical records cannot be preserved, some account, however imperfect, should be drawn out of them, which I beg now to submit to you.

When the masons were taking down the old walls of the western part of the church, which had given way, they noticed a variety of colours under the whitewash: this induced them to examine them more closely, when they discovered letters as inscriptions and full-length figures in fresco, one being sixteen yards square, including the border, two of which are now partially visible, the others had been entirely destroyed by the workmen before any discovery was made. The principal figure evidently represents St. Peter: the full face is partially visible, with the nimbus, and with his right hand extended towards a lioness sitting on her haunches near her den, which is castellated, and immediately above the hand is a young ass. There is a key in the hand. The dress was originally scarlet and purple, but from the effects of the lime-wash the scarlet has become brown, and the purple light-blue; it is large and folded like the Roman toga. There is no inscription under this figure, which is on the wall immediately in front of the south entrance into the church. The other figure represents a man in chain armour, with a large shield; the profile of the face is distinct, and to all appearance with a coronet on his head, with a Welsh inscription under it.

There is a peculiarity pertaining to these which is worthy of note, inasmuch as they represent three distinct periods. First, the original painting in scarlet and purple, with a border of twisted columns. This was covered over with whitewash, on which a fresh painting was laid in yellow, with a square border of brown and yellow, and inscriptions with large capital letters in black. This, again, was whitewashed and repainted brown, with inscriptions. The letters are of good bold character of the fifteenth century; but time or man has so defaced the inscriptions that, beyond the words "Pardon" and "Dedd", little can be made out.

The walls and the inside jambs of the lancet windows evidently show the action of fire. By a reference to the early history of this church, I find it was burnt down five times in the early wars, viz., in 720, by the Saxons in the reign of Roderick Molwynog; 988, by the Danes, in the reign of Meredith ap Owen; 1038, by Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, in the reign of Iago ap Edwal; 1071, by the Danes, in the

reign of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn; 1106, by Ithel and Madoc, in the reign of Gruffydd ap Conan; and in 1111 it was rebuilt, or rather restored, by Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygil, and given by him to the monastery of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

We may therefore draw this conclusion, that the figure fronting the grand entrance to the church was originally intended to represent St. Peter, in compliment to the monks of the monastery at Gloucester, under whose protection the church was placed.

The other figure in armour may represent Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygil, particularly as this figure is represented with a coronet, and an inscription in Welsh as a compliment, or towards a reconciliation with the Welsh people of the district, which he had lately conquered; but, unfortunately, the inscription is so defaced, it is impossible to make out a sentence.

The style and colours of the painting of St. Peter strongly resemble that of St. Werburgh, found under a mass of whitewash, and lately restored to the church of that name in the city of Chester.

I am, etc.,

J. G. WILLIAMS.

Glo'ster Hall, Aberystwith, June, 26, 1868.

THE LOVENTIUM OF PTOLEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—I beg to call the attention of the Association to the present state of the remains of the Roman city of Loventium, situated at Llanio Isaf, in the parish of Llanddewy brevi, Cardiganshire, with the view of making a search for its site and probable extent. I travelled by the Manchester and Milford Railway from Pencader through Lampeter to Pont Llanio station, having passed through the supposed site of Loventium at Llanio Isaf, we returned back in a carriage by road to Llanio Isaf, about a mile, having crossed the Roman road called Sarn Helen, about two hundred yards below Llanio Ucha House, then proceeded down a road to the south over a railway bridge to Llanio Isaf Farm House, where we got out of the carriage and proceeded to examine the inscribed stones, so accurately described by Camden, p. 641. One of the largest we found inserted into the wall in the left jamb of the cart-house, about a foot from the ground, and covered with a thick coating of whitewash, which was with some difficulty removed with soap and water; it is accurately described by Camden, and is evidently a monumental tablet, read by him as "Caii Artii manibus Ennius Primus." Another inscribed stone was found in the pine end wall of the dwelling-house, seven or eight feet from the ground, which had also to be cleaned from whitewash, with the word "overioni," also accurately described by Camden. Another inscribed stone with the letters "Legio secunda Augusti," I was informed by the occupier of the farm, had been taken away by a gentleman named Davis some time ago. It is to be hoped, however, that he will cause it to be returned, or to be placed in the

College Museum at Lampeter. After having made every search about the dwelling-house and farm buildings, we proceeded, armed with a pickaxe, to the field called Cae Cestyll or the Field of Castles; this field was, unfortunately for us, teeming under a luxuriant crop of barley, and could not be examined with the pickaxe; we were however informed that it was full of stones and old mortar: we saw that it was surrounded by a very high hedge containing stones, and contained about three acres. We then descended into a field to the south, about two and a half acres in extent, which we examined for some time. There is a well in the upper part towards the north, from which flowed a plentiful supply of water. About thirty yards below the well we perceived plainly the remains of walls, forming two small enclosures. Between the well and these remains of walls we found several pieces of bricks, which evidently formed the watercourse from the well towards the baths or dwellings. We turned up quantities of bricks and mortar from several other foundations of buildings, like broken ridge tiles, broken bricks, and a quantity of very hard mortar, evidently "grouted" in, and containing large lumps of gravel. This enclosure is literally covered with portions of Roman brick and mortar, wherever the pickaxe was introduced into the soil. Another field adjoining, of about five acres, near the river Tivy, containing another crop of barley, was said by the occupier to be full of portions of broken bricks; for the plough, he said, brought up nothing but bricks and mortar with the soil; hence the luxuriance of the barley crop. We could not therefore examine this field with the pickaxe. This Roman town of Loventium must have been of very considerable extent, for, including Cae Cestyll, it must have covered nearly twelve acres of land. A large flat brick, with figures upon it, was taken by the miller of Llanio Mill and inserted in the floor of the oven. This we did not see; it may probably be an encaustic tile. It is to be hoped that, as there now exists railway accommodation between Carmarthen, Lampeter, and Aberystwith, our Association may be induced next year to meet at the Welsh university—there is a museum attached to the library at Lampeter. The specimens of Roman bricks which were picked up by us at Llanio were left at the museum at Lampeter College, where they may be examined.

Meyrick, in his *History of Cardiganshire*, gives but a meagre description of the Roman remains at Llanio Isaf. Gibson's *Camden* is much more accurate, and the figures on the inscribed stones are better done. The occupier says that he has no objection to making excavations or searching for foundations of houses, provided there is no corn in the fields. Before we came to the railway bridge at Llanio isaf, and just before crossing "Sarn Helen," we entered a field to the north of Llanio isaf, but adjoining Cae Cestyll, called "Cae Gwrfil," or the Warrior's Field; it is nine or ten acres in extent, and is part of Llanio Ucha Farm. We perceived it contained no traces of walls; we were informed that about twenty years ago the occupier of Llanio Ucha removed a mound in the west corner of this field, containing some bones for manure. This "Cae Gwrfil" was probably the exercising ground for the troops to the north of the citadel or

castle. "Sarn Helen," a paved way, can be traced in several places in the neighbourhood; this was the "Via Occidentalis" from "Mariusdunum" to Machynnilleth, supposed to have been made by Julius Agricola, who also probably built Loventium, and took possession of North and South Wales, A.D. 78.

WALTER D. JONES, M.D.

[We would refer our correspondent to the account of a visit to Llanio Llanddewy Brevi in a late volume of our Journal.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

LIBER LANDAVENSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCH. CAMB.

SIR,—The account given by Mr. Haddan, in your number just published, of the original MS. of *Liber Landavensis*, does not appear to agree with the *Act Book* of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Llandaff, from which I beg to send you the following extracts:

"2^{do} Julij 1687.

"Received then the 18 loose folios belonging to *Lib. Landaven.*, and promise to return the same to this Chapter at Peters tyde next, upon the penalty of forfeiting *xxl.*—GEO. BULL."

"The loose leaves above mentioned were returned to the Chapter by the archdeacon."

"30^{mo} Junij, 1688.

"Memorandum that the Revd. Mr. Archdeacon Bull has this day brought to the Registry of this Chapter the eighteen loose folios, and delivered the same into the hands of the Revd. Mr. Franklyn; whereupon the caution given for the return of them was declared null and void.

"Ita testatur THOMAS ROBERTS, Notarius Publicus."

(*Act Book*, p. 329.) The position of the sentences shews how they are written in the book.

In the same volume, at the back of a page numbered 341, under date 3rd July, 1693, there is an entry stating that "the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter, upon the motion of Dr. Edwards, the Treasurer, ordered that *Tylos Book*, with the 18 loose folios, should be delivered to him upon his giving a caution of the penalty of *xxl.* for the redelivery thereof to this Chapter at next Peterstyde." And on a subsequent page, viz. 349, I find "*Tylos booke* brought in", written in the margin, under date June 30, 1697; and by the side of these words are the following: "At which day Mr. Griffith Thomas brought in *Tylos Book* with the 18 loose folios, and left it in the Registry; whereupon the said Chapter discharged Dr. Edwards of what obligation he entered into for the return thereof."

I regret to say that I have not found in the *Act Book* any later information respecting this interesting MS.; but it is clear from these extracts that Bishop Field (A.D. 1619-1627) is not responsible for its first departure from its lawful owners, and that it was in their safe keeping so late as 1697, the year after Mr. Davies is stated by Mr.

Haddan to have placed the Latin inscription on its cover. The extracts also afford proof that the Chapter appreciated their treasure, and took precautions against the loss of it, which makes its disappearance the more unaccountable.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,
Bishop's Court, Llandaff, July 18, 1868.

A. LLANDAFF.

Miscellaneous Notices.

RESTORATION OF ABERDARON CHURCH, CAERNARVONSHIRE.—It will be in the recollection of some of our readers that an illustrated account of this ancient church was given in one of the earlier volumes of the *Arch. Camb.* Its neglected and desecrated condition was commented upon, and the state of the new church was also alluded to. The subject, indeed, led to some discussion at the Caernarvon Meeting of the Association; but assuredly it was hardly supposed probable that a restoration of the ancient edifice would be witnessed by any one then present. We refer our readers to the accounts mentioned above for particulars of the notable instance of Vandalism which the case—by no means a solitary one—implied. It is, therefore, with equal surprise and satisfaction that we have recently learnt from the Rev. Hugh Roberts, Rector of Aberdaron, that the work of restoration is actually in progress, and that a sum of about £400 has been already expended upon it. A new timber roof has been put up, the windows repaired, and other works effected; but the funds at the Rector's disposal are now falling low, and pecuniary assistance is much needed to complete the good work. In describing the actual condition of this ancient building, the Rector observes: "It is astonishing in what excellent condition the walls are, after having been exposed to the wear and tear of the elements for so long a time; and the old church will yet outlast the unsightly building by which it has, with Vandalistic taste, been replaced." We trust that this appeal to Welsh archæologists will be liberally responded to. Meanwhile it is consoling to find our own statements and predictions verified. It is probably too much to expect aid from any church building or repairing society, but we hope that there is still good taste and good feeling enough among the nobility and gentry of Wales to induce them to aid in preserving this valuable edifice. The examples of Llandudno, at the other end of the county, restored by the munificence of a member of our Association; of Llanaber, in Merioneth, so well restored; of Llandanwg, in the same county, now falling rapidly into ruin; of churches in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire, neglected or destroyed, *passim*; and still nearer home, of some bad cases in Montgomeryshire and Anglesey; should supply a stimulus to aid in such a good cause. Subscriptions should be addressed to the Rev. the Rector, Aberdaron, Pwllheli.

A HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH is announced as in progress of compilation by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, Rector of Cefn,

near St. Asaph, the beautiful church lately erected by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn and other members of his family. It is to be published in Parts, at 5s. each, and will be arranged as follows: the first Part will contain—1. A history of the diocese from the earliest times to the present; and as the various questions that have affected the Welsh Church will be touched upon in their bearings on this diocese, it is hoped that this Part will form an useful contribution towards a complete history of the Church in Wales. 2. Short biographical notices of the bishops. 3. An account of the Cathedral. 4. A list of the dignitaries, with brief notes on the more eminent of them. The remaining Parts will contain—1. The parochial histories, giving an account of the livings, churches, and charities, with a list of the incumbents from 1534 downwards. 2. An account of the grammar schools of Ruthin, Oswestry, and Llanrwst. 3. A short account of the dissolved religious foundations at Bangor, Basingwerk, Halston, Llanllugan, Maenan, Rhuddlan, Ruthin, Strata Marcella, and Valle Crucis. Several of the clergy have already sent in an account of their respective parishes; and the architects of many of the new and restored churches have promised descriptions of them. The work will be illustrated by woodcuts of a few of the churches; but any subscriber, by taking four copies or procuring the sale of five, will be entitled to have an illustration of any church he may choose.

DRAWINGS BY MOSES GRIFFITH.—We have just received the following intelligence from the Rev. D. R. Thomas:—"I was rather fortunate the other day in picking up at a sale two old portfolios full of water colours and pencil sketches, which proved to be the work of Moses Griffith, the artist who illustrated Pennant's works. There is a series of forty, illustrating the scenery of North Wales, especially Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire; and there are some thirty others of other places. Besides which there were two dilapidated sketch-books containing pencil views of some of the gentlemen's seats in Flintshire, *e.g.*, Rhual, Gwysaney, Vron, Soughton, and Bettisfield. There are two good drawings of (1) the tomb of K. John's daughter at Baron Hill, and (2) one of the brasses in Llanrwst Church. Some of the sketches are quite rough, and two or three only just outlined, but they are interesting from their connection with Pennant." Our correspondent may well congratulate himself on this unexpected "find." The drawings of Moses Griffith are of very great value to the Welsh antiquary; for he was not only far in advance of his day in archaeological acumen, but he also sketched with admirable accuracy, and recorded architectural details with a spirit and accuracy quite unexampled at his time. We hope our correspondent will allow us to inspect his acquisition, and to publish copies of some of them in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

CORNISH CROMLECHS.—A book on the cromlechs of Cornwall is announced by our correspondent, Mr. Blight. This is good news; for it is sure to be well written, and skilfully illustrated. We shall look forward to its publication with interest.

Reviews.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4. Vol. VI.
By C. ROACH SMITH.

THE present four numbers of this valuable collection, forming the sixth volume, contain several papers of interest to Cambrian antiquaries. In Part I a paper on Chester and its Roman remains is full of curious details; and, from the locality described lying so much in the route of Welsh visitors, deserves careful perusal. Mr. R. Smith in it adverts to the large stones used in facing its Roman walls, and dwells on the probability of DEVA having been built on the site of an earlier British town. A valuable paper on the archæology of horticulture, in this and the succeeding Part, is worthy of careful study by all country dwellers. One of the chief points developed in it, as also in a separate pamphlet lately published by Mr. R. Smith, is the possibility of cultivating vines in the open field in certain parts of England, the same as in France, and on its importance to the welfare of the working population. The second Part is rich in illustrated descriptions of Saxon antiquities found in Kent. In the third Part there is a very interesting account of Roman *scutella* found at Colchester and other places; on early pottery; and on metallic remains; and it concludes with biographical notices of antiquaries lately deceased.

The second Part has a curious account of the Egyptian Babylon, now called Old Cairo or Fostat, close to the modern Cairo. It is written and well illustrated by the late Mr. Fairholt. This city is described as still populous, and as having received very little damage at the hands of its Arab conquerors. All the great Roman walls are standing; and it presents an admirable specimen of complete Roman fortification, dating even from the time of Augustus. In this part, too, are a couple of plates of the coins of Carausius, from the cabinet of C. Warne, Esq., F.S.A., of very great interest. The only drawback to the satisfaction of looking over these parts is the notice that they are printed for subscribers only, and are not published. Hence it is of no use recommending our readers to purchase them; because they cannot do it. We only know that the *Collectanea* forms one of the most important antiquarian works of the day, and book collectors will do well to secure a complete copy of it whenever opportunity serves.

[We are again compelled, with regret, to postpone the Reviews of some important books mentioned in our last number, on account of the extra space required for the Report of our Annual Meeting at Portmadoc; but we shall endeavour to make up for our shortcomings as quickly as circumstances will permit.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*]

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT

PORTMADOC

ON

TUESDAY THE 25TH AUGUST, 1868,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

Patrons.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

H.I.H. THE PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE

The Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster
The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis (*President* 1856)
The Right Hon. the Earl of Cawdor
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven (*President* 1849)
The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hill
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's (*President* 1859)
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph (*President* 1858)
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor
The Right Hon. the Lord Boston
The Right Hon. the Lord Dynevor (*President* 1855)
The Right Hon. the Lord Bagot
The Right Hon. the Lord Penrhyn.

President.

THE RIGHT HON. AND VEN. LORD SAYE AND SELE.

President Elect.

EDWARD FOSTER COULSON, Esq.

Vice-President.

HUGH REVELEY, Esq.

Local Committee.

H. J. ELLIS NANNEY, Esq., *Chairman.*

The High Sheriff, R. Sorton Parry, Esq.	J. Humphreys Jones, Esq., Penrallt
Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S., Llanbedr	Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor
Charles Anwyl, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Barmouth	Morgan Lloyd, Esq., Coedcaedu
John Casson, Esq., Blaenyddol	Rev. R. Williams Mason, Llanfair
Thomas Casson, Esq., Plas Penrhyn	Capt. Matthew, Wern
William Casson, Esq., ditto	G. H. Owen, Esq., Ymwlch
Hugh Ker Colville, Esq., Corsyddol	E. Lloyd Parry, Esq., Aberdinant
F. Parry Davies, Esq., Barmouth	J. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn
Rev. J. Williams Ellis, Glasfryn	William Parry, Esq., Glyn
Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Llanllechyd	F. S. Percival, Esq., Bodawen
Arthur Farre, Esq., F.R.S., Hertford-street, Mayfair	Rev. H. Richards, Llanystymdwy
J. W. Greaves, Esq., Plasvennydd	Robt. Roberts, Esq., M.D., Tyhwntir-bwlch
Dr. Griffith Griffith, Taltreuddyn	Lewis Thomas, Esq., Caerfynnon
Samuel Griffith, Esq., Portmadoc	Thomas Turner, Esq., Carnarvon
Samuel Holland, Esq., Glanwilliam	Herman Wayne, Esq., Caenest
R. W. Howell, Esq., M.A., Llanfair	Ignatius William, Esq., Hendregadredd

Local Secretaries—{ Rev. R. Williams Mason, M.A., Llanfair
 { Dr. Griffith Griffith, Taltreuddyn.

Treasurer—Thomas Casson, Esq., the Bank, Portmadoc.

Of the above, the following Gentlemen have given, or promised to give, to the Local Fund in aid of the expense of the Meeting. A second List will be issued previous to the Meeting.

Francis Parry Davies . . .	1	1	0
The Rev. William Ellis . . .	1	1	0
Ven. Archdeacon Evans . . .	1	1	0
Arthur Farre, Esq., M.D. . .	1	1	0
Dr. Griffith Griffith . . .	1	1	0
Samuel Griffith, Esq., M.D. . .	1	1	0
Samuel Holland, Esq. . .	1	1	0
R. W. Howell, Esq., Llanfair . .	1	1	0
J. Humphreys Jones, Esq. . .	1	1	0
William Parry, Esq., Glyn . . .	1	1	0
F. Percival, Esq. . .	1	1	0
Thomas Lewis, Esq. . .			

All Subscriptions to the above Fund are to be paid to the Account of the Local Committee at the Bank, Portmadoc.

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS.

The following are the proposed Arrangements, liable to such modification as may be found desirable:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

The General Committee will meet at 7 P.M. to receive the Report, and transact any necessary Business.—At 8 the President will take the Chair, and open the Meeting with an Address.—The Report will be read, and Papers follow as time may admit.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

This day's Excursion will be devoted to the Examination of Carnedd Hengwn Pen-y-ddinas, the Tumuli and Cromlechs on the Corsygedol Estate.—Corsygedol House and Collections.—The President will entertain the Members and other Excursionists.—EVENING MEETING will commence at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

EXCURSIONS: Harlech Castle.—Muriau Gwyddelod (a very curious Group of Buildings).—Moel Goeddiog.—Llanbedr Church, incised Stones and Menhirs.—Small Stone Camps lately discovered.

On account of the probable length of the Excursion, there will be no Evening Meeting.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

A Visit will be made to the Roman Station of Tomen-y-Mur, where it is contemplated to have Excavations made previous to the Meeting.—EVENING MEETING at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Concluding EXCURSION, Criccieth Castle.—Dolbenmaen Church and Cromlech.—After which Excursionists may proceed to Clynngog or Treceirau.

Mr. W. W. E. Wynne has invited the Members to Peniarth during the Meeting; but the invitation has been unwillingly declined owing to the distance, and difficulty arising from the other arrangements.

No Lady or Gentleman will be considered as joining any of the Excursions who is unprovided with the necessary Ticket for the week. (See below.)

From local and other circumstances there will be no Temporary Museum established at Portmadoc during the Meeting.

All Donors of One Guinea to the Local Fund will receive a Ticket to admit Himself and Family to the Excursions and Meetings, and receive the Publications of the Society issued in 1869.

Tickets admitting to all the Meetings and Excursions for the Week:—

Family Ticket including all <i>bond fide</i> Residents in a Family	12s. 0d.
Double Ticket for Lady and Gentleman	7 6
Single Ticket for Lady or Gentleman	5 0
Admission to the Evening Meetings only	1 0

Members and others wishing to communicate or read Papers during the Evening Meetings are requested to intimate their intentions to the Rev. R. Williams Mason, Llanfair, near Harlech; or the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham, Wilts, as early as possible.

Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to join the Association are to apply to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham, Wilts; or to the Local Secretaries, the Rev. R. Williams Mason and Dr. Griffith Griffith.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

COMMENCED AT

PORTMADOC

ON

TUESDAY THE 25TH AUGUST, 1868,

AND TERMINATED ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

President.

E. F. COULSON, Esq.

Vice-President.

H. REVELEY, Esq.

PRELIMINARY arrangements, as usual, had been made by the most active of the Local Committee, which consisted of the following Gentlemen :

H. J. ELLIS NANNEY, Esq., *Chairman.*

The High Sheriff, R. Sorton Parry, Esq.

Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S., Llanbedr

John Casson, Esq., Blaenyddol

William Casson, Esq., Plas Penrhyn

Hugh Ker Colville, Esq., Corsygedol

F. Parry Davies, Esq., Barmouth

Rev. J. Williams Ellis, Glasfryn

Ven. Archdeacon Evans, Llanllechyd

Arthur Farre, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,

Hertford Street, Mayfair

J. W. Greaves, Esq., Plasvennydd

Samuel Griffith, Esq., Portmadoc

Samuel Holland, Esq., Glanwilliam

R. W. Howell, Esq., M.A., Llanfair

J. Humphreys Jones, Esq., Penrallt

Henry Kennedy, Esq., Bangor

Morgan Lloyd, Esq., Coedcaedu

Capt. Matthew, Wern

G. H. Owen, Esq., Ymwlch

R. Lloyd Parry, Esq., Aberdinant

J. Love D. Jones Parry, Esq., Madryn

J. E. Parry, Esq., Glyn

F. Percival, Esq., Bodawen

Rev. H. Richards, Llanystymdwy

Robt. Roberts, Esq., Portmadoc

Lewis Thomas, Esq., Caerfynnon

Thomas Turner, Esq., Carnarvon

Herman Wayne, Esq., Caenest

Ignatius Williams, Esq., Hendregadredd

W. R. M. Wynne, Esq., M.P.

Local Secretaries—{ Rev. R. Williams Mason, M.A., Llanfair
Dr. Griffith Griffith, Taltreuddyn.

Treasurer—R. E. Ellis, Esq., Portmadoc.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

In the absence of the out-going President, the Venerable Lord Saye and Sele, Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, moved that the President-elect, E. F. Coulson, Esq., of Corsygedol, should take the chair.

MR. COULSON then assumed the chair, and delivered the following address:—

"It is my duty to welcome you to this twenty-second meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association, held this year in a district alike remarkable for grand and beautiful scenery, and for numerous objects of interest to the antiquary.

I will refer now particularly to remains of very early date; for, although we have interesting examples of Roman works, and of works from later times, some of which will be shown to you; still our earlier, or prehistoric remains are far the most numerous. We have much which the plough has yet spared, but which it behoves the antiquary to examine, and note carefully, ere it be lost through the advancing tide of cultivation. Much, however, being locked in the embrace of our rugged mountains, may still endure for long ages, and may be viewed by succeeding generations, when ideas, now only imperfectly elaborated, and still doubtful, shall be fully worked out and made clear.

Perhaps the time of the antiquary would not be wasted if he were to collect the traditions of the people of this county, for here they retain more of the old Welsh manner of thought than in almost any other part of Wales; and the researches of our greatest antiquaries show us that the legends and traditions of the people contain a kernel of truth, though oftentimes it is covered by a shell difficult to penetrate.

I believe there are not many now, and perhaps none here, who refuse to prehistoric archæology its right to recognition as a branch of science.

The methods of archæological investigation may be as trustworthy as those of any natural science, and—if pursued with a spirit of truthfulness, not adopting suddenly some favourite crotchet of the minute, but accumulating facts over the widest field, advancing step by step, testing all things—true results will ultimately be worked out, and you will be rewarded, as the students of astronomy and geology have been rewarded.

And surely the studies of the archæologist must interest all men,

when he seeks to discover whence we came, and what have been our antecedents; when he seeks to resuscitate prehistoric ages by means of their buried arts; when he seeks to trace their advances in civilisation from those simple germs of art, which may have such resemblance to present civilisation as has the grub to the most beautiful of the many coloured butterflies.

The numerous archæological associations in Great Britain, and in other countries of Europe, and the number of books yearly published on the subject, prove that archæology has grown into universal interest. Meetings are now being held in many counties; that great meeting, recently held at Norwich, has prevented, as I know, some distinguished men from being here this evening.

I will only mention two of the books which have lately come under my observation—*Archaic Sculpturings of Cups and Circles*, by Professor Sir James Simpson, in which he mentions the marks on a stone near Llanbedr, which will be shown to you on Thursday. It appears that, as yet, only another example of such marking has been found in Wales, but it is thought that many more exist; and it will be well that those who have opportunity should seek to find them, and report them to the local secretaries of this Association. Sir James Simpson was in this neighbourhood two years ago, and expressed much interest in the prehistoric remains near Corsygedol.

The other book is by M. Christoll Terrien and Dr. Charles Waring Saxton—*The Catholic Epistles and Gospels for the Day up to Ascension*, translated into Kymric, Brehonec, Breizounec, and Gaelic, as now spoken. The notes of Dr. Saxton are in Latin, and are purely etymological; those by M. Terrien are in French, in a style remarkably terse, rapid, and brilliant. He traces the affinities of the Celtic tongues, customs, and superstitions in the plains of Asia, in France, in England, and in Wales.

Every step which we gain in knowledge ennobles the mind, and, clearing it from narrow prejudice, makes us more desirous for general good. He who reflects much finds that nature continually repeats herself; and that, when we now look on savage life, as we find it at present, we see oftentimes the childhood of our own race. If, then, we were once savage and uncivilised as they are—once what we esteem brutal, as they are; and when we see that what we were has risen through varying phase, till a Newton, a Herschel, a Napier of Murchiston, a Hutton, a Brewster, and a Shakespeare, a Milton, or a Byron, have been produced; when we see that the once savage-haunted wastes of the British Isles have been transformed into well-kept fields, teeming with rich harvests; when we see our glorious cathedrals, our giant public buildings, our commodious and luxurious dwellings; when we see the vast works which contribute to our comfort and well-being, our ships which bring to us the produce of every region of the earth—then let us not despair that races now savage may rise into civilisation, and become as we are. Let us hold forth a helping hand, to quicken the process which for us was long and painful.”

On the conclusion of his address, the President called on Mr. Barnwell to read the Report of the Society for the past year.

"REPORT, 1867-8.

"Your Committee have again the satisfaction of announcing to the members the continued prosperity of the Association during the past year. Whatever diminution of members may have taken place by death or withdrawals, has been more than made up by an accession of new members. It is, however, still more satisfactory to report that, in addition to this numerical increase, more interest seems to have been felt and greater activity exhibited by many members than usual. Hence the great increase of valuable communications made to the Editorial Committee, but which are necessarily postponed for publication as long as the Journal of the Association is confined to its present limits.

"Among the more valuable communications published within the last year may be mentioned Mr. Albert Way's 'Notice of Ancient British or Keltic Fictile Ware', and Mr. Owen Stanley's 'Account of Remains of Primæval Habitations in Anglesea'. This latter article will be considered of unusual interest in a district which contains so numerous and fine examples of such early dwellings, which are usually assigned by Welsh tradition to the ancestors of the present Irish, but which may be the work of some preceding and unknown race. It is to be hoped that the attention thus drawn to these curious remains may induce the respective proprietors of the land on which they exist to take the most effectual steps for their protection from wall-builders and road-makers.

"The municipal authorities of Tenby having, in 1866, resolved to destroy the curious five-arched gateway in the west wall, the Association protested against such an act. Sir Gardner Wilkinson, one of our members, at the same time, in conjunction with Mr. Hills of the British Archæological Association, and the Society of Antiquaries, also took up the matter. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests were also induced to interfere, and not only condemned the contemplated proceedings, but intimated strong doubts as to whether the walls belonged to the Crown or the Corporation. In consequence of these steps, a further meeting was called on February 7th, 1867, by Dr. Dyster, the mayor, who, had always strongly opposed the proceeding, backed by a large and influential number of the inhabitants; the result of which was that the municipal body rescinded the obnoxious resolution, and the gateway was saved, and most probably the whole western wall also; although it was stated that the whole proceeding was only the result of some building speculations, the value of which might be enhanced by the destruction of these picturesque remains of ancient Tenby. The danger, however, might have been only postponed and not removed for good, but for the intimation that the Crown might claim to be the owner—a claim not likely to be opposed by the municipal authorities of a town like Tenby.

"The members are aware that communications have passed with the Board of Woods and Forests respecting the leasing of certain castles to the Association, with a view to their greater security from neglect or destruction. Mr. Thomas Jones of Llanercherugog Hall,

in Denbighshire, kindly carried on the correspondence on behalf of the Association with the department, the result of which was the following letter, which was not received until after the report of 1866-7 had been made :—

“Office of Woods, etc., S.W., 2nd August, 1867.

“SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing a communication from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambrian Archæological Association relative to certain Welsh castles, and, in reply, I have to inform you that, so far as the information at present in my possession enables me to judge, the Castle of Conway is not the property of the Crown, although the Crown appears to have the power of appointing a constable. The office of constable of Carnarvon Castle is held during pleasure under patent from the Crown, and the constable is in possession of the ruins. Harlech Castle is held under a lease from this department, which will expire on the 10th of October, 1873, and the ruins of Denbigh Castle are held also from this department on an annual tenancy.

“I have reason to suppose that the tenants of Denbigh Castle ruins, who hold only for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town of Denbigh, would be willing at once to relinquish their tenancy; but if not, their tenancy can be determined on giving the usual notice.

“I shall, therefore, be willing to grant to two or three of the gentlemen named in Mr. Barnwell's letter a lease of the ruins of Denbigh Castle for twenty-one years, from the 10th of October next, subject to an annual rent of £5. The lease will be subject to the existing tenancy and will contain clauses requiring the lessees to preserve the ruins from falling to further decay, and to admit the public to view them at all reasonable hours on payment of a sum not exceeding threepence each person, the admission of the public being subject to such rules and regulations as the lessees may think proper to adopt with a view to the protection of the ruins. I shall also be willing to grant to the same persons a reversionary lease of the ruins of Harlech Castle, from the 10th of October, 1873, for a term of fifteen years from that date, at a similar rent, and subject to similar conditions.

“The expense of the lease, £6 : 6 in each case, will have to be paid by the lessees.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“THOMAS JONES, Esq.

“JAMES K. HOWARD.”

“As regards the lease of Denbigh Castle offered to the Association on the terms specified, your Committee feel that the carrying out this offer would be most vigorously opposed by the inhabitants of Denbigh, who have at present the sole charge and management of the ruins. Even if the difficulties offered by them were overcome, there would still arise an amount of ill-feeling and unpleasantness which your Committee would much regret. They would therefore recommend the members to decline the offer, especially as there is no reason to believe that the ruins are in any way neglected or ill-treated, although the turning them into a place of public amusement by providing swings, gymnastic apparatus, bowls, quoits, etc., for the amusement,

not so much of the town as for large bodies of excursionists from the manufacturing districts might be thought questionable. No mischief indeed appears to have been done by such crowds to the ruins, which, however, are of no particular interest or importance except the great gateway, the precarious condition of which has been more than once alluded to in the Journal of the Association.

"With regard to the Castle of Harlech, as the present lease does not terminate for some time, no immediate action seems necessary. No final answer has therefore been sent to the department of the Woods and Forests, and the whole subject will be considered by the members during the present meeting.

"It will be remembered that at the Swansea meeting it was found necessary to devote the sum of forty pounds a year to editorial expenses. To meet this extra charge on the resources of the Society, an additional and voluntary contribution of ten shillings was suggested, and it was thought that out of three hundred members, about fifty or sixty at least would contribute, in order that the illustration of the Journal should not be diminished. A few did readily respond, and have from that time continued their donations; but, as no further accession, for some time past, has taken place, it appears to your Committee that it is hardly fair or liberal towards these gentlemen, to let them thus contribute, year after year, as if they had some peculiar or private interest in the Journal, different from that of the members in general.

"Under these circumstances it is suggested that those gentlemen should for the present at least withhold their usual contributions, until it can be ascertained whether the fund will be more generally supported for the future. The names of the members who have contributed will be found at the end of the Report.

"Although the actual place of meeting is in the county of Caernarvon, yet the meeting itself is principally intended for the county of Merioneth, or rather that portion of it which was not examined by the Association nearly twenty years ago when it met at Dolgelly, and which, as already stated, is so rich in primæval remains, many of which appear to have been unknown even to those engaged in the ordnance survey, as they are not given in the maps. With the exception, perhaps, of a part of Pembrokeshire, no portion of the principality is so rich in cromlechs, while it far surpasses that county in the number and importance of stone works, and remains of dwellings. It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that the Society meets in this district, and under the presidency of a gentleman, who not only has on his lands several of these early monuments, but in whose possession they are safe from wilful destruction.

"Another source of gratification is the very large increase of members connected with this same district. For many years the whole county was represented in the Association by only two or three members. At present this part of it contributes more members than some of the other counties in the principality, and if the population and nature of the country is taken into account, the county of Merioneth is by far the best represented county in Wales. This change has been

effected by the zeal and industry of the local secretaries of the county, or perhaps of one of them in particular, and to whom the thanks of the Association are due.

"The following members have regularly contributed to the editorial fund:—The Earl of Cawdor; the Rev. James Allen, Castlemartin; Charles Allen, Esq., Tenby; Professor Babington, Cambridge; R. W. Banks, Esq., Kington; Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham; Talbot Bury, Esq., F.S.A., London; B. L. Chapman, Esq., ditto; G. T. Clark, Esq., Dowlais; Joseph Edwards, Esq., London; F. Lloyd Phillips, Esq., Hafodneddyn; Rev. Hugh Prichard, Anglesey; Edward Williamson, Esq., Cheshire. Rev. Dr. Wilson, late President of Trinity College, Oxford, Edwin Norris, Esq., and E. A. Freeman, Esq., have also contributed.

"The retiring members of the Committee are Joseph Meyer, Esq.; B. L. Chapman, Esq.; and Thomas Wright, Esq. And your Committee recommend that Joseph Meyer, Esq.; Dr. Griffith Griffiths; and the Rev. Hugh Prichard, of Anglesey, be placed on the list.

"The following names have been added to the list of members since the issue of the last Report, and now await the usual confirmation:—

NORTH WALES.

Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., Barmouth
 Hugh Kerr Colville, Esq., Corsygedol
 Edward Foster Coulson, Esq., Corsygedol
 Charles Edwards, Esq., M.P., Dol-serau, Dolgelly
 Rev. Walter Ernschaw, Portmadoc
 Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Llanymawddwy
 Mrs. Hampton Lewis, Henllys, Beaumaris
 Rev. D. Lewis Lloyd, Dolgelly
 James Lloyd Tamberlane, Esq., Bryn-dinas Mawddwy
 Robert Roberts, Esq., Bangor
 Rev. E. Osborne Williams, Pwllheli
 Rev. William Williams, Cefn Maesydd, Criccieth

SOUTH WALES.

Rev. T. Matthews, Lampeter
 John Perrot, Esq., Hengoed Hall, Caerphilly
 William Williams, Esq., Ty-isaf, Bridgend

OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. Dunkin, Dartford
 Mrs. Haughton, Hyères, France
 Rev. Canon Jenkins, Jesus College, Oxford
 Morgan Lloyd, Esq., The Temple
 Æneas MacIntyre, Esq., The Temple
 Berkeley Smith, Esq., Bertie Villas, Leamington
 R. H. Wood, Esq., Crumpsal, near Manchester"

M. TERRIEN, at the request of the President, entered into an examination of the affinities between the Welsh and Breton languages; but, the examination being limited to mere vocables, and not as to the real structure of the language, no particular information was elicited

which requires any notice. M. Terrien, however, contended that the same Keltic language extended much further than was generally thought; and that he himself, when in Persia, had been able, by his knowledge of Breton, to communicate his wants and wishes in the markets. Hence, he thought that Zoroaster himself was not unacquainted with it; and that it was remarkable that a language should have continued with so few variations for thousands of years, while other languages were so completely modified in the lapse of five hundred years as to become, in fact, different languages altogether.

In reply to Mr. Terrien, Mr. WILLIAMS MASON denied that the Welsh and Breton were mutually intelligible. Mr. Mason owned that a scholar, accustomed to the analysis of language, and who had taken the trouble of getting up the articulation of the Breton, would certainly be assisted greatly in the acquisition of Breton by a knowledge of Welsh. After getting up the conjugations, articles, pronouns, and adverbs in Breton, that is, in fact, the organisation of the language, Mr. Mason said he could read Breton himself tolerably well, being assisted thereto by the identity of the roots of the words in both languages. He was able to translate a few short sentences which Mr. Terrien had put to him, but that was from a slight knowledge of Breton. He was glad to have the opportunity of giving a direct contradiction to the myth that uneducated Bretons and Welsh could understand each other. He had heard a learned and accomplished person lately assert that the Gael of Scotland and the Welsh were mutually intelligible, which was still vastly more impossible. While the Kymry and Breton parted company more than two thousand years ago and did not come again into contact for some centuries, the Gaelic and British races had separated nearer four thousand years ago, and never had amicable intercourse with one another: nay, rather, they were always in hostility. The Scottish Gael at present (so far from understanding Welsh) could not understand the Irish Gael, though they could, to some extent, understand the Manx Gaelic. Mr. Mason had studied Manx slightly, and, from having listened most attentively to Manx men and Irishmen speaking and reading, he could assert positively from his own experience that a knowledge of Welsh did not assist in the slightest degree towards making Gaelic or (what, in Mr. Mason's opinion is an identical term) Keltic intelligible to a Welshman or a Breton. He hoped these popular myths would be exploded with the advance of the science of language.

Mr. TITE, M.P., expressed his total disbelief as to the suggestions and inferences of Mr. Terrien and his views of Zoroaster's acquaintance with the Celtic language; but he could speak from his own experience as to the British and Welsh question; for when engaged some years ago in making railways in France, he had in his employment large numbers of Welsh and Breton labourers, who could not communicate with one another; yet, as regards the names of certain things, they could so far understand each other, if a common term expressed the same object. He agreed with M. Terrien in thinking that no language existed in the same state beyond five hundred years; and that, although there was no question of the original identity of the two lan-

guages they were talking about, he considered the Breton to be much more altered and corrupted from its original purity.

It was then suggested that advantage should be taken of M. Terrien's presence to ascertain if a well-educated Breton could converse with a well-educated Welshman. The Rev. Williams Mason represented his country; and the two gentlemen then mutually addressed each other in short sentences, but they were more or less mutually unintelligible, although Mr. Mason had some acquaintance with the Breton language. Any attempt at a regular conversation between the two was therefore considered hopeless.

Mr. WILLIAMS MASON repeated what he had already affirmed, that the Breton and Kymry were not mutually intelligible, as they had just, in fact, witnessed. The island was called Britain some centuries before the Christian era; no doubt because British tribes such as the Belgæ, Veneti, and others had occupied the seaboard, while the Gael retained possession of the interior. The Kymry did not enter Britain, with the other British tribes, from the south, but came over to North Britain, across sea, from Jutland (*Cimbrium promontorium*). In Jutland and the south of Sweden they had been settled at least 350 or 400 years B.C. After being established in Strath Clyde for several centuries, they were driven thence by the Pictish and Scottish Gael, *i.e.* the ancient Gael of Caledonia and their Gaelic allies from Ireland, called respectively in Welsh annals Gwyddyl fichti and Gwyddyl coch. Under the names of the sons of Cunedda they came down through Cumberland and the Isle of Man, and drove the Gael out of North Wales. Then pushing south they met in Gwent the Arthurian Britons, who were pushing north. These being allied in religion and language, fraternised closely, and defended as well as they could their common religion against the Pagan, Saxon, and Dane.

Mr. BARNWELL, at the summons of the President, made some observations on two points connected with the cromlech question. One of these was the universal covering up of such structures by mounds of earth or stone; and the other a question lately started by Mr. Du Noyer, as to the existence of what he calls primary cromlechs, and which he considers an earlier type than the ordinary chambers. As to the first of these questions, namely, the universal covering up of such chambers, there were still some who disputed the fact, although the majority of opinions and proofs was against them. The only arguments brought forward by such are that it is impossible that all covering materials should have disappeared so completely without leaving a trace, or that the monuments are found on such bare and rocky ground that the necessary soil or stone must have been brought from an immense distance, and at an immense cost, and then again removed. These seem to be the principal stock arguments; but to them Mr. Barnwell replied that, considering the very great antiquity to which probably these monuments are to be assigned, it was impossible to lay down what natural causes, as rain and atmospheric action, could effect in such a lapse of time; that, although many of these remains are in solitary uninhabited districts, yet many such districts give undoubted proofs of having been inhabited at some time, so that

human agency may have assisted also in the removal of the stone or earth, which last would be of especial value to their land. As to the other argument that this covering material must have been brought from a great distance, even allowing the fact, it proves nothing, for in many cases the large monoliths themselves of the chambers have been brought from distant localities. But, independent of such considerations, he considered the very nature of the structures proved in an incontestable manner that they were, at least, *intended* to be covered; for, unless so covered, nothing could be conceived less adapted for the safe keeping of the remains committed to them than a stone chamber of unhewn irregular slabs, which could not fit close to each other. The crevices or vacant spaces so caused from the irregularity of the stones were, indeed, filled up with small uncemented rubble, but even this rubble, unless protected by some covering, would last but a very short time, even if not destroyed by hand. The falling out of one or two small stones would dislodge the whole; and the interior of the chamber thus be opened to the view of man, and the intrusion of small animals. But, on the supposition that all these chambers were covered up, all difficulties vanished, and, instead of the most insecure and inconvenient of graves, we have the most permanent and secure. It was, moreover, the fact of the chambers being covered that made it necessary to use such massive slabs, as nothing less substantial would support such a superincumbent weight.

As to the "primary" cromlechs of Mr. Du Noyer, not having seen the examples he mentions, all of which are in Ireland, he could form no opinion of the grounds of such a theory; but, as that gentleman's authority was not to be lightly disputed, it would be safer to offer no conjecture until an opportunity had occurred of examining the monuments themselves on which the theory is founded. The French antiquaries used to talk of demi-dolmens, and consider them as forming a separate class, whereas these are now generally considered nothing but imperfect chambers which have lost the supporting stones at one extremity, so that the capstone rests partly on the earth and partly on the supporters at the other end. Such as Mr. Barnwell had seen in Wales of this class were, in his opinion, undoubtedly reduced to their present state by force or accident. It is right, however, to add that it is not merely this inclined position of the capstone on which M. Du Noyer supports his theory but, but from some other circumstances. He had been informed that one answering the conditions of the theory had been lately remarked in Cornwall; but, however, the whole question was one of great interest and well worth a careful consideration.

Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE agreed with Mr. Barnwell in his views about the universal covering up of cromlechs as described by him. He could mention several instances, more particularly the chambered tumulus at Plas Newydd, in which he had made excavations, and found, at least, more than one such chamber. There was another remarkable instance in the same county on the estate of Hen Blas, where the chamber has only been partially denuded. Mr. Wynne then alluded to certain markings on one of the upright stones of the chamber below Cors-y-gedol House. Similar ones had been found by Mr. Lukis in

Guernsey—still, however, there was some doubt as to their being natural or artificial in the present instance; some of those whom he had consulted, among them Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, considered them natural. He mentioned the circumstance, as they would have an opportunity of seeing the stone itself on the following day.

Mr. TITE objected strongly to Mr. Barnwell's view, arguing that the persons who were said to have erected large cromlechs would never have taken the trouble to cover them also. He could see no motive for uncovering them, and believed they had never been covered. He wanted to know the use of their being covered at all.

Mr. PUGHE thought that, owing to the want of mechanical appliances in those early days, the large covering slabs could have only been raised to such a height by means of inclined planes of earth heaped up against and to the top of the walls of the chamber. Thus the tumulus had been already half-made to enable the covering stones to be rolled up to their position. To finish the work by covering up the whole was natural and comparatively easy.

Mr. WILLIAMS MASON coincided also with the preceding speaker, and thought Mr. Tite's question fully answered by the consideration of the sanctity in which human remains were always held. Without some protection such as that furnished by coverings of earth or stone, the graves could be entered by birds or beasts of prey, at least, of a small size. Hence, perhaps, the ancient custom of those who passed by a grave to add one or more stones to the heap as a religious duty, every stone thus added giving fresh security to the grave; and then as to the subsequent removal of these huge mounds, old Herodotus remarked that there was nothing which could not be changed by lapse of time, during which a continual decay was going on from natural causes which were too often assisted in their work of destruction by the hands of men who could find many uses for the stone and earth which formed the tumulus.

Sir JAMES ALEXANDER gave an account of his opening a tumulus about three months ago near the Bridge of Allan. The height of the tumulus was about seven yards, its circumference at the base being eighty. Sinking downwards from the summit, he reached at the depth of two feet a bed of clay, beyond which was a cist, in which were the remains of a young female. At a further depth of two feet he found a heap of large stones, beneath which was a cist about three feet square; near it were some more stones, on removing which burnt bones were found. This tumulus, as is frequently the case, contained, therefore, more than one interment, and of various dates.

Mr. BARNWELL, in answer to Mr. Tite's objections, stated that they had been already fully answered by those who had just spoken on the subject. That, as to the cost of labour in adding large mounds over stone chambers, even had they not been, as he had shown, indispensable to the very character of the chambers, the love of grand funerals and funereal monuments was by no means confined to those primitive times. If Mr. Tite would pay a visit to the cromlech at Henblas, in Anglesea, to which Mr. Wynne had alluded, he thought he would speedily become a convert to the opinion now generally entertained on the subject.

The announcement of the intended proceedings of the next day's excursion completed the business of the meeting, and the President dissolved the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

Although the sky was not promising, a considerable number of excursionists started by cars for this day's work. Others, who did not intend to go up to the summit of Carnedd Hengwm, went later by the train to Cors-y-gedol. While changing horses at Llanbedr, the two pillar stones near the road were inspected. According to the account of the parish in Lewis' *Topographical Dictionary* (1833), it is stated there were "four or five broad stones eight feet high, standing upright, about forty yards to the right of the road; and also that a tradition existed that it was on this spot the original church was intended to be built, but the work executed by day was removed by night. This is the usual form of the tradition, which is of little importance, but that only two should be left, and no account exist of the position of the group, is to be regretted. As they were all standing at least forty years ago, there are probably some of the parishioners still living who may furnish some information on the point. At present it is impossible to say whether the two remaining ones are the last relics of a circle of considerable diameter, or of a long line of stones, as the one near Fishguard, described in the Journal of April last. Between the two, and lying on the ground, is the curious incised stone which is one of the two ascertained marked stones in Wales, and represented in the Journal. This was brought down some time since, by the care of Dr. Griffith Griffiths, from some cyttiau on the hills above. When the church is put into a decent condition it may be possible to find some place in it where it would be saved from destruction. The church, with the exception of the chancel, which by private subscriptions has been lately put into a decent and satisfactory condition, is in a lamentable state.. Like most of the churches of the district, it is, with the remarkable exception of Llanaber, totally devoid of architectural interest. There are, however, two small houses on each side of the entrance gate worth notice, especially the one on the right hand, which, from the character and size of the beams and other woodwork, show that it was never intended for a mere cottage, but for a building of greater importance. From its being close to the church, it may have been the Parsonage, and a superior one, too, for the period when very humble residences indeed were occupied by the clergy. No conjecture can, however, be offered as to the age of such a building. The walls are immensely thick, and of dry masonry.

The next halt made was at the two cromlechs, in Dyffryn, near the road-side. One or both of these cromlechs is associated, as usual, with the name of Arthur. The lower one of these two is remarkable as being perfect as regards its chamber, for there does not appear to have been more than one. It consisted of four slabs, which enclosed so small a chamber that if inhumation had taken place the body must have been doubled up. This is the cromlech which has been some-

times mentioned as a cromlech containing a kistvaen, which may lead some to suppose that this expression meant a kistvaen within the chamber. In the present instance the chamber is so small as to give an idea of a kistvaen, and hence the confusion that has arisen. Besides its perfect condition, there is another circumstance connected with it, namely certain parallel grooves on one of the supporting stones, which have a very artificial appearance. Opinions are not unanimous, on this matter; but if the concentric grooves (marked on a huge rock lying on the right hand as one climbs the stepped road from Cwm Bychan across the mountain) are natural, as they appear to be, there can be no doubt as to the character of the lines on the cromlech. Another example of straight parallel grooves, exactly similar, was noticed during the course of this Meeting lying among the loose stones at Treceiri, and which also was decidedly the result of natural causes. The upper and larger cromlech has suffered more than the smaller one. There is nothing remarkable about it. As these two monuments are so near one another, these were probably once covered by the same cairn, numerous remains of which still remain on the spot.

The whole of this side of the hill, sloping down to the coast line, is said to contain an immense number of remains of graves. In the adjoining field are numerous cairns, most of them in tolerable condition, although none of them appear to have been undisturbed.

A third cromlech, above the house, was examined, one end of which was resting on ground, evidently from some subsequent dislocation, so that it cannot be placed among the so-called primary cromlechs. The remains of its cairn are still on the spot.

Stretching upwards from this cromlech, and continuing southward along the face of the hill, are innumerable circles of various sizes, some of them of very considerable extent. Intermingled with these are cairns in various states of preservation. To the left hand as one mounts the hill is a fourth cromlech now connected with some walls, but time did not admit of its being examined. Further on is Craig-y-dinas, which had been previously surveyed and laid down for the Association by H. K. Colvile, Esq. This very interesting fort is of moderate dimensions as to extent, although exceedingly strong by nature as well as art. On the east side, where it is most accessible, double ditches and walls cut off the narrow neck of land by which the main work is reached. The most remarkable feature, however, is the great circular defence at the base of the hill, which communicates with the upper part by a winding passage, protected on each side by a wall of stone. Within, and connected with this lower work, some smaller circles exist, which may have served as guard chambers. Within the upper work will be found good specimens of dry walling three or four feet high. This fort commanded one of the great passes into Arudwy, and must have been an important post.

Pen-Dinas, which was scaled under the disadvantage of a violent storm, was found to be an ordinary hill-castle or rather fortified town. Near it is Carnedd Hengwm, which was probably the burial-ground attached to the town. This spot was visited by members of the Association, during the Dolgelly meeting in 1850. The two large cairns

which give the name are thus described:—"The smaller carn contains six kistvaens of considerable size; and one stone chamber resembling a cromlech, with this exception, that the large horizontal stone was supported by dry walling, forming four sides of the chamber, instead of by upright stones. The larger and southernmost carn contained two of these chambers and a gigantic cromlech, the covering stone of which had fallen from its supporters, which were upwards of six feet in height. Much of the larger carn remained yet unopened, while the smaller had been thoroughly ransacked."

On arriving at Cors-y-gedol the excursionists found a large number of visitors, including several members who had not joined in the excursion. Several others also who had started for the same destination were prevented by the heavy rain from reaching it. Some sixty or seventy were simultaneously entertained with the most cordial and ample hospitality by Mr. and Mrs. Coulson.

On the conclusion of the repast, Mr. WYNNE, of Peniarth, returned, on behalf of the Association, thanks to the President and Mrs. Coulson, and proposed their healths. Mr. COULSON, having acknowledged the toast and expressed his gratification at receiving the members and other visitors at his house, proposed "Success to the Association," which toast Mr. BARNWELL was called on to acknowledge, which he did in the briefest manner.

Mr. WYNNE then gave the history of the House of Cors-y-gedol from its earliest times, adding several very amusing anecdotes of some of the Vaughan family, who held it for so many generations, until it came by marriage, at the latter part of the last century, into the Mostyn family of Mostyn. It subsequently passed by purchase to the predecessor of the present owner.

Mr. Wynne's health was then proposed by Mrs. COULSON, with thanks for his able and amusing lecture, which toast having been duly honoured, the company dispersed through the suite of rooms to inspect the extensive and magnificent collection of paintings, china, articles of vertu, etc., which fill the house. The only curiosity that strictly could come within the class of antiquities was the small cornelian intaglio of fair Roman work, which had been found at Tomen-y-mur just before the Meeting, and which was presented by Mr. Williams Mason to Mrs. Coulson. Mr. WYNNE stated that it was the only example of the kind, as far as he knew, that had been found in North Wales.

Cors-y-gedol House has undergone so many alterations and additions that, as to the age of the original structure, or of any remaining portions of it, no conjecture can be formed. Nor are there any architectural details which could furnish the least information. Large alterations and, perhaps, additions also were made at the end of the sixteenth century by Griffith Vaughan, who has been good enough to leave the dates of his work on the walls. The oldest of these dates is on the outside of the front wall of the house, and is 1576, the same date being repeated over the fire-place in the great hall (the finest room in the house) with the motto, "*Sequere justitiam et invenies vitam.*" The ceiling, however, which is similar to one at Gwydir, is thought to be not later than the time of Henry VIII. On the out-

side wall of the old drawing-room is the date 1592, and over the entrance that of 1593, when Griffith Vaughan and his wife Catherine appear to have completed their operations. This branch of the Vaughans, as is well-known, is descended from Osborn Fitzgerald, or, as called in Wales, Osber Wyddel, who acquired the estate by marriage, and has left his name in Berlllys, a little below the present mansion. Here was his seat or castle, traces of which still exist; but when he or his successors removed to Cors-y-gedol is unknown. That Cors-y-gedol was, however, inhabited at a very early period seems proved by the enormous thickness of one of its present walls (ten feet). It was originally an exterior wall, and would hardly have been built so enormously strong but for defensive purposes; unless, as has been conjectured, it was thus built to admit of secret chambers or passages in the interior. But granting that the thickness of the walls is thus accounted for, still there remains the anomaly that a house in the time of Henry VIII should have had such a range of apartments. Hence it appears more probable that the present library, bounded on one side by this massive wall, and by others a little more than three feet thick, was part of the original house; and that the great hall and its contiguous apartments were added either by Griffith Vaughan, or if the work was commenced a little before his time, at least completed by him. There is not much difficulty in the ceiling of the great hall being of the time of Henry VIII, as fashion travelled slowly at that period into this remote part of Wales. In the house still remains some furniture of the time of Griffith Vaughan, and a remarkable bedstead, which was taken from a vessel wrecked on the coast, and which is said to have formed a part of the great Armada.

The Gate House, a very picturesque building, bears the date of 1630, and is said to be after a design of Inigo Jones, who is also stated to have furnished the designs for the Cors-y-gedol chapel in the parish church. It seems to be intended more for ornament than use, unless a court-yard has enclosed the front of the house, so that the only access to it was under the gateway, which has accommodation for two porters, having apartments on each side. A similar gateway is to be seen at Glyn, near Harlech. To this one lateral additions have been made, intended for stables.

A return by the railway instead of the turnpike-road being considered preferable, the carriages deposited the excursionists at the station, where, however, they were unfortunately delayed more than two hours by an accident on the line. The consequence of this delay was that the evening meeting was not held, as the train did not arrive at Portmadoc before half-past nine.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

The first halt, after the procuring of fresh horses at Llanbedr, was made at Penrallt, a small eminence behind the farm of Gwynfryn. On the rising ground is a very perfect small fort, not set down in the Ordnance Map. In fact, there are several similar works in this district

which seem to have escaped the attention of the surveyors. Such is the case with a small fort in a wood on the other side of the Artro, and facing Penrallt. These two forts may have been intended to watch each other, or to have acted as joint guardians of the pass along the bed of the river. The hill is very precipitous except on one side, and along this side an additional outer defence had been carried. There appear also to have been some other defences between this outer and the inner work, which may have served as preventing access between the two lines of defence. The inner circle is very small. Portions of the masonry are seen from the exterior, and give an excellent example of this early work. On resuming their carriages the excursionists drove for some way along a most picturesque road by the side of the Artro, until they were compelled to descend. After skirting the beautiful little lake of Cwmbychan, they reached the house of that name—externally presenting the appearance of an ordinary Welsh cottage, but being, in fact, the original mansion of the Lloyds of Cwmbychan, who, according to Pennant, have possessed the estate since the commencement of the twelfth century. The present owner, Mr. John Lloyd, does not reside in his hereditary mansion, although Pennant was hospitably entertained there by Evan Lloyd, who was first cousin once removed to the late Angharad Lloyd.

The house appears to have been much the same as it is at present, and was divided into two parts by stout boards, one of which still has a small ogee-like ornament. On the left hand side was the hall, or rather the great common room of the family. There was certainly not much accommodation for a large family; and, therefore, servants and retainers may have been provided for in exterior offices, since destroyed.

The road up the pass was then followed and traced to the summit, where it crosses over into the vale below. The greater part of this road is curiously formed into steps, not by cutting them in the solid rock, but by an artificial kind of stairs resting on blocks placed under them. A kind of low parapet exists on one or both sides of the stairs according to the configuration of the ground. It is easy to see where these steps have been repaired in later days by the inferiority of the work. Similar steps, but not so numerous, exist also in the adjoining pass of Drws Ardudwy. These are the only examples known of such stairs. Pennant, curiously enough, does not notice these, although he cursorily alludes to the steps in the Drws Ardudwy pass, but without noticing their peculiarity. As to their real age and builders, there appears to be some little doubt, but the most general, and apparently the most approved, opinion is that they are what is called "Ancient British."

On the way home a turn was made to the right to explore the remains at Penarth and the Muriau Gwyddelod above Harlech. On the summit of Penarth are the tolerably perfect defences of a large camp, or rather a town commanding a very extensive view, and from its situation, of much importance in commanding the country. On the slope of the hill is an enormous number of fine cairns, many of them apparently undisturbed, so that there can be no difficulty in as-

signing this as the common burial ground belonging to the inhabitants of the city. At the foot of the hill is another of these ancient Welsh mansions which seem to have escaped the notice of the learned author of the *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*. This is a more important building¹ than the house at Cwmbychan, and has probably had an addition made to the original structure. The woodwork, especially in the upper story, is very substantial, and shows that it was used as the residence of a gentleman of some importance. The lower part of the house is divided by solid planks of wood as at Cwmbychan. There is a kind of cart-road leading to the house, but the former occupants could only have found their way there on horseback. A little further on near Havod-y-Coed is a small camp, or rather castle; also not noticed in the Ordnance Map. One part of it is protected by a perpendicular face of rock, and the other by a stone wall stretched across the neck of land. There are traces of dwellings to be made out. From thence a visit was made to the Muriau Gwyddelod, a very remarkable group of dwellings encircled by one or more large enclosures. The chambers are principally circular. The walls of several of them are six feet high, and give some of the best examples remaining of the domiciles of the earliest inhabitants. The settlement here must have been extensive, if one may judge from the number of dwellings clustered together, and the remains, more or less perfect, of burial-places, including a large and low tumulus, apparently unexplored. All these houses are inclosed in large outer circular stone defences, which still show traces of their former strength; so that the occupants, whoever they were, did not consider themselves secure from enemies. Like other instances of such very early remains, these are assigned by the Welsh to Irish builders: thus acknowledging that the latter preceded them in the occupation of this country. There does not, however, appear to be any positive tradition on this point; so that it is more probable that the Welsh, not knowing whom to refer them to, and disclaiming them as the work of their own ancestors, assign them to the only other ancient race they know of. One of the most remarkable of these assignments occurs near Penmaendovey, where an early stone circle is termed "The Irishman's Church".

The situation of this early settlement immediately over Harlech is remarkable, as if the settlers had selected this spot from its proximity to the strong position on which the castle stands, and which, although improved by art, must always have been a naturally strong position, although not large enough to contain a great many persons. This rock may, therefore, have served as a place of occasional refuge, or outpost, to the settlement on the hill above. When the present castle was erected, the retainers not living within the walls would fix their abodes as near as possible under the very building; and hence arose a New Harlech, if the town on the hill above may thus be called an Old Harlech.

¹ Taltreuddyn House, although much improved, was originally another example of a Welsh gentleman's house, at least of the sixteenth century, if not earlier.

In the earlier part of the day, a large number of members and visitors under the guidance of the President and Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, had assembled within the walls of the Castle, the principal parts of which were pointed out by Mr. Wynne. Few important details, however, of the interior arrangements remain; nor can the castle boast of the dignity and importance of others in the Principality, although for beauty of situation, and picturesque outline from almost every point of view, it stands unrivalled. The covered way at the base of the castle is deserving of notice, there being but few examples of such ways still remaining. Some discussion arose as to what portions of the buildings are much later than others. Sir James Alexander thought that the side in which is the main entrance was older than the rest,—a suggestion, however, which was not generally acceded to. Of the history of the castle there is much less doubt; and Mr. Wynne gave a long and detailed account of the principal events connected with it. Several valuable communications from the same gentlemen will be found in the early volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

There was also a brief discussion as to whether, in the time of Edward I, the sea came up to the castle rock, or even much nearer than it does at present. Mr. Wynne thought that no great alteration had taken place since that period, as Edward made a grant of two hundred acres of land on Harlech Marsh. Mr. Williams Mason, on the other hand, stated that the late Mr. Ellis Owen had documents proving that the sea did come upward nearer the castle, and that ships are mentioned as putting in at the port of Harlech.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

A visit to the great Roman station of Mons Heriri or Tomen-y-Mur formed the excursion of the day. It had been visited by a few members from Dolgelley, in 1850, during the meeting of the Association at that place, when some excavations were made in the building to the south-east of the camp, which led only to the discovery of animal bones, bricks, tiles, a part of a vessel, and a large quantity of charcoal. Two or three days before the visit of this day, Mr. Holland of Maentwrog took some of the members up, who commenced excavating; the result of which was the laying bare one side of the eastern entrance, which is as near as possible in the middle of that side of the camp. On removing the turf and soil, the Roman wall was laid bare to the foundations. The excavation was then continued in the return face of the entrance for some distance, but the modern wall above prevented the work being carried right through into the interior of the camp. The masonry on this side is the same as that in the front of the wall resting on a small plinth. The stones employed have been very carefully squared, and are somewhat larger than usually found in Roman work. No mortar or bonding courses of tiles were employed in the portions exposed. The stones are beautifully fitted together, any little inequality being corrected by pieces of thin slate inserted. It was stated that no stone of a similar character is to be

found in that district, and that it has not yet been ascertained whence it was procured. There was a narrow ledge in the return wall, against which the gate or door may have rested, or it may have been intended to give a little wider space in the entrance. On a level with the foundation of the return wall and close to it was an open well flagged drain, the object of which was no doubt to carry off all superfluous moisture, so as to prevent it soaking into the foundation. The right hand side of the entrance had been completely destroyed in cutting a modern road, so that the breadth of the entrance could not be ascertained. Among the *débris* thrown up was a large quantity of broken bricks and tiles, some of the latter of which were of great thickness and extraordinary hardness. How high the original wall was, it is impossible even to conjecture; for it has been a most prolific quarry to the builders of the numerous modern walls around, which in some places are built almost entirely of these well-squared stones. On the south side is another entrance, which has been destroyed; but according to the account of the intelligent tenant, there was a square projecting chamber, as he termed it, in front of the entrance, the masonry of which was the same as that of the eastern gate. The form of the camp is oblong, with the corners rounded off. The ground on which it stands is a little inclined to the south-east. Only a small portion of the outer line is entirely removed, and not so as to cause any doubt as to the direction it took.

The most curious feature, however, of the station is the enormous mound which gives the name of Tomen-y-Mur, and which stands at the upper end of the camp. Whether it is Roman or British, later or earlier than the camp itself; whether defensive or sepulchral, are questions that have hitherto been unanswered. It is certain that the position commanding so many passes was of great importance, and after the withdrawal of the Romans, and perhaps partial destruction of the defences, the natives may have occupied it, and raised the mound as a substitute for their better known hill-fortress. In later times, it was usual to take advantage of Roman works of the kind, and to erect in one corner of them a mediæval castle, as in the well-known instances of Porchester and Pevensey. The ground is too elevated of itself to suggest that it has been raised by the Romans as a look-out station, as little additional advantage would thus be gained. Outside the camp, to the south-east, are the remains of a dwelling which the late Mr. Lloyd excavated some years ago, and with such success as to find various articles which are said to be now dispersed, or, if any do remain in the district, they are not very accessible. It does not appear, moreover, that any satisfactory account of the number and nature of articles found, is in existence. There are, however, some Roman millstones and fragments of querns and some curious incised slabs, in the garden of a house at Maentwrog, and which were kindly removed by Mr. Holland to his grounds for more convenient inspection. Diggings were carried on near the scene of the former diggings, and an outside wall and what appears to be a drain were brought to light, with several fragments of brick, ornamented with lozenge-shaped patterns; a considerable quantity of other kinds

of brick, some of unusual thickness; fragments of pottery of a coarse, dark character, with the exception of one of a bright red colour, which was not, however, of the kind known as Samian ware, as well as large portions of plaster, which still retained the mark of the trowel. At another spot, and at a short distance, the foundations of another building were laid bare, during which operation a stone hammer, of a type often found in Ireland, was discovered and appropriated by the Rev. R. Williams Mason. A slight groove has been worked in the side, which was intended for the securer purchase of the flexible rod which formed the handle, just as at the present time blacksmiths secure their iron punches. This kind of stone implement is called by Sir W. R. Wilde by several names, one of which is hammer-punch, although some of them are so rude and massive as to have more of the hammer than the punch proper. The more rude and heavy ones are, however, of the same outline and form as those which are true punches. These heavier and ruder ones are also found in ancient mines, and are sometimes called "mining hammers." Figures of them are given in Sir W. R. Wilde's *Catalogue* of the stone objects in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 85, figure 67.

By the cottage near the wall of the camp are fragments of querns and Roman mill-stones which have been found at various times. The wife of the tenant a few days before the meeting of the Association found near her house a small cornelian intaglio of very fair work, representing a Mercury. This Mr. Mason purchased, and, as previously stated, presented to Mrs. Coulson.

A short distance off is a curious circular work, said to have been the amphitheatre. It is an oval enclosure about thirty-six yards long and twenty-seven wide at its broadest part. Pennant mentions there were two entrances one opposite the other; but, as a road at some time has been carried across it, these entrances may be only contemporaneous with the road. . . . He speaks also of a part of it as appearing to have been cut off by a wall, the foundations of which still remained. These, however, were not noticed during this visit. A drawing, made of it by Mr. Blight, will be shortly given in the *Journal*. All vestiges of the seats of the spectators have vanished; but, unless the bank was much loftier than it is at present, it could not have held a great many. It may be, after all, not an amphitheatre. If so, it is very difficult to conjecture what it could have been. It is not noticed in the account of the visit paid in 1850.

The numerous company, on leaving the hill, reassembled at the mansion of Mr. Holland, where they were received with the most hearty and sumptuous hospitality.

The PRESIDENT returned the thanks of the Association for their kind and agreeable reception of the members, concluding his observations with proposing the healths of their host and hostess.

Mr. HOLLAND, in acknowledging the toast, observed that, although, for his own part, he had seen more of the Roman station at Tomen-y-mur since the visit of the Association than he had ever seen before; yet he thought it would be very desirable if further excavations could be made under proper superintendence; and he hoped, therefore, he

might have another opportunity of welcoming the members of the Association to this part of the country.

The numerous visitors then dispersed themselves through the delightful grounds, commanding one of the most picturesque views in Wales, while others examined the incised stones which Mr. Holland had ordered to be brought to his garden for inspection. Four of these stones have only the words IN PERPETVI, and underneath are the numerals XX, XXI, XXII, XX. They have also the ivy-leaf figure so commonly found on Roman sepulchral monuments, especially in the south of France. The presence of this figure makes it probable that these are also of the same nature, but the meaning of the inscription and the numerals has yet to be explained. On another fragment the letters PR are magnificently cut. Beside these were no less than thirteen mill-stones and querns—some Roman, others not. All these objects were obtained from Tomen-y-mur by the late Mr. Lloyd.

The proceedings of the evening meeting were opened by Professor BABINGTON, who occupied the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President. He then, at considerable length, gave a detailed account of the various interesting objects they had examined during the excursions of Thursday and Friday. During the course of his observations, in remarking on the curious group of houses, assigned to Irish builders, standing above Harlech Castle, he was understood by Mr. Mason to refer their construction to the time of the Gaelic invasions.

To this Mr. MASON demurred, stating that there was not the slightest doubt that the Gaels were the occupants of the whole of Wales for a vast period of time anterior to the arrival of the Kymry. He wished time and weather would have allowed extensive excavations among the buildings so commonly assigned by the Welsh to the Irish or the Gael, for "in that case, it was possible some relic might be found like the stone with the spiral circle at Llanbedr; for, according to Sir James Simpson in his admirable work on archaic sculpturings, it was the only known instance of that peculiar type of sculpturing found in Wales, while it was common in Ireland. Now this stone had been removed to its present position with a view to its greater security by Dr. Griffith Griffiths, who found it among some of those structures called Cyttau Gwyddelod. But the philological argument also confirms the testimony derived from tradition, as well as from Gaelic relics, that the Gael occupied Wales, if not the whole of the interior of England for a period up to the time of the Roman invasion. Maglona (not to speak of Leucarum and Conovium) was merely the Latinised form of Maghlonadh (marshy plain), a name highly descriptive of the ground about Machynlleth. The nomenclature of the whole coast of the Bay of Cardigan from Bardsey to St. David's Head was highly curious and instructive. There was first a continuation of that outer fringe of Norse or Danish names of promontories and islands extending along the whole line of coast. Next came the Gaelic names which extended from the coast into the interior, mixed up with Kymric proper. This type of nomenclature was most especially to be observed in the counties of Cardigan and Merioneth, to which districts the Gael seems to have clung the longest.

The CHAIRMAN explained that Mr. Mason had partly misunderstood what he had stated concerning the Gaelic invasion. He was of the same opinion as Mr. Mason and others, that the Gael were the predecessors in this country of the Kymry, but the invasions he alluded to were those of a much later period. He now called on Mr. T. O. Morgan to read a paper on Montgomeryshire, when and how it became shire ground.

The CHAIRMAN having thanked Mr. Morgan for his ably drawn paper,

Mr. BARNWELL, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Wynne on the preceding Tuesday as to the nature of certain lines on one of the Dyffryn cromlechs, said they had, on their visit to Cwm Bychan, found a large rock, which appears to have been detached from the height above, the face of which was scored in the same manner, except that, instead of the lines being straight ones, those on the rock were segments of concentric circles, which, from their exact regularity, had also the look of artificial work, but which were no doubt the effect of natural causes; and, if so, there could be still less doubt about the lines on the cromlech.

Dr. GRIFFITH GRIFFITHS said that, as there had been several allusions made to cromlechs, he thought it might interest the meeting to hear the result of his own observations of these monuments, which he had examined, not only in Wales, but England, France, and North Africa, showing that the race who erected these chambers must have occupied those countries at some remote period. He had seen no less than thirty cromlechs at no great distance from Algiers, of nine of which he laid before the meeting very faithful representations, together with fragments of rude unornamented pottery, burnt human bones, flint flakes, etc. All the cromlechs that he had seen in this part of Africa were certainly smaller in all respects than those of Wales, the largest capstone not exceeding nine feet by eight. In every case, moreover, the remains of the original carnedd which once covered them up were still to be seen, thus confirming his own opinion that all cromlechs were originally covered with earth or stone, and had nothing whatever to do with Druidic altars or sacrifices. Mr. Barnwell had stated that all cromlechs in their perfect state were mere chambers, the walls consisting of four or more large slabs, covered by one or more capstones. He excepted to this statement, as he had seen near Algiers a cromlech one side of which never had been composed of a slab, but of small dry masonry. At the present time on Carnedd Hengwm a perfect cromlech remained with its covering of stones. Dr. Griffiths also gave a description of a very remarkable monument of this kind at Dragnignon in the south of France, the cap-stone of which was eighteen feet long, and the supporters, six in number, from eight to ten feet high. From the drawing of it, which was handed round, the chamber appeared to be of a less regular quadrangular shape than usual. During the present meeting they had seen the stone at Llanbedr with the spiral ornament cut upon it. He now produced a drawing of a menhir, with some very curious figurings, which might be taken for the cup or circle figures, but which some might think were rude attempts at delineation

of the human features. He himself, however, did not think so. Before he finished, he begged to draw the attention of the members to the fragments of a sepulchral urn lately discovered under a cave at Tyddyn Gronw. The urn had been covered with a lozenge or diamond pattern, imprinted by a twisted thong. Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, had stated that he was unacquainted with the fact of any urns having been found in the county. Many fragments of urns, however, have been found at Tomen-y-mur, and the late Mr. Lloyd was said to have obtained a perfect one, but this was probably Roman, not British.

Mr. DUNKIN remarked that the ornaments on the fragments exhibited by Dr. Griffiths were identical in character with that on the Roman brick they had seen that day.

Mr. R. I. JONES gave an account of a great variety of objects which might be visited to-morrow, if time permitted of such an extended excursion. On Ynys hir, one of the islands between Portmadoc and Tremadoc, were the remains of a watch-tower, Twr Gwilio. On the other island, known from time immemorial as Ynys Fadog, coins of William the Conqueror have been found. At Lliidiart Ysppyty (gate of the hospital) large quantities of Roman brick, bones, etc., have been discovered just below the surface; and about 1810, when the modern town of Tremadog was being erected, an immense quantity of bones had been removed from this spot to Penmorfa church-yard. On the hill-side, about a quarter of a mile from the post road of Penmorfa, numerous foundations of houses could be traced a short time ago. On Bwlch Craig-wen a circle, consisting of thirty-eight stones in Pen-nant's time, has since vanished; the remains, scanty however, of another circle, or rather oval, still exist at Cefn Coch.

The evening being too far advanced to admit of the reading of Mr. T. O. Morgan's "History of the Parish of Darowen," the usual votes of thanks were then proposed and unanimously passed.

Mr. LLOYD PHILLIPS, seconded by Mr. J. PUGH, moved that the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Coulson and Mr. Holland for the hospitality with which they had received the members of the Association during the meeting, and also to Mr. David Williams for his kindness in inviting them to Castle Deudraith, an invitation which, from the arrangements of the week, it was impossible to accept.

Mr. BARNWELL, seconded by Mr. JAMES DAVIS, of Hereford, proposed a similar vote of thanks to the Local Committee, and Treasurer, Mr. E. H. Ellis, for their effective services; and to Mr. Thomas for placing the school-room during the week at the service of the Association.

Mr. MASON, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, acknowledged the vote. He alluded to the support which the county of Merioneth, or rather his portion of it, gave the Association, and thought that if the Local Secretaries in the other counties showed a little more activity the same result would follow.

The CHAIRMAN, in breaking up the meeting, hoped that the visit of the Association to that neighbourhood would be the means of drawing attention to its antiquarian remains, and encouraging the study of such matters, which was, in fact, one of the principal objects of the Association. They had come not to teach others what the antiquities

of the district were, but to be taught; and if, from their longer acquaintance with such subjects, they were enabled to furnish any information, or throw any light on the difficulties of local details, they had great pleasure in being of any such use as far as they could. On behalf of the Association, he begged to thank all who had assisted so kindly on the present occasion.

An unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the public meeting.

After all strangers had retired, a meeting of members only was held, Professor Babington again taking the chair.

The two matters of business discussed were the communication from the Woods and Forests respecting the lease of Denbigh Castle and the reversion of that of Harlech, and the place of meeting next year. This latter point was left to the Chairman of Committee and the two Secretaries, with full power to arrange. As regards the other, it was unanimously resolved that Denbigh Castle, being already leased to certain gentlemen for the benefit of the town of Denbigh and neighbourhood, it was advisable not to accept the offer of the Board of the Woods and Forests. That, as regards the reversion of the lease of Harlech Castle (which would fall in 1873) it was desirable, under the circumstances of the Association, not to enter into any arrangement so long before the time of action.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

The final excursion consisted of two sections, one returning to Portmadoc from Criccieth, the other proceeding onwards to Treceiri. The first halt was made at Llidiart Ysppyty, where Mr. R. J. Jones had directed excavations to be made. These, however, led to no decisive result. A vast quantity of Roman tile, some good masonry of very early character, but not apparently Roman, bones, and other *débris*, were exposed. The place, however, seems to have been previously disturbed; and, as Mr. Pughe had justly remarked at the meeting of the previous evening, it would be unsafe to draw any definite conclusions from this assemblage of rubbish. The name of *Hospitium* might seem to indicate some establishment of the Templars or Hospitallers; but no record of any such establishment exists. The existence of Roman brick, some of it ornamental, is, however, a fact that does not admit of any dispute. A complete examination of the whole ground might throw some light on the question.

Pen Morfa Church was next inspected. It is a plain Welsh church, built 1698, and of a very ordinary character. The only relic of the preceding building was a fragment of painted glass with portion of a figure, and which may be as old as the fourteenth century, but more probably of the fifteenth.

A short drive brought the excursionists to a fine artificial mound with what had been a deep ditch surrounding it. Pennant says that Rowland conjectures it to have been a watch-tower; but it is simply the ordinary mound or *motte* on which castles were originally built, and which, especially in the case of smaller castles, was continued down

to the Edwardian period. These mounds were surmounted with works in stone or wood, and must have served rather as places of occasional retreat in case of attack, than a permanent residence. At no great distance is the last remaining one of three cromlechs which were standing in Pennant's time; and even this surviving one has within the last few years suffered the loss of one of the supporters, so that the cap-stone is now partially resting on the ground. This stone is of large size for a Welsh cromlech, measuring fourteen feet by twelve. Its thickness is, however, inconsiderable, being only fourteen inches. No traces of cups or circles could be found upon it. Still further on is another of these sepulchral monuments, not very large, but tolerably perfect, with the exception of one or two of the supporting slabs. The other supporters are of such equal dimensions that the cap-stone lies perfectly horizontal.

Criccieth Castle is more remarkable for its fine position than for size or interest. The principal apartments were in the round towers flanking the main entrance, the space enclosed by the walls of the building being an irregular trapezium. Beyond it is another court, the works continuing to the edge of the cliff. Pennant does not doubt that this was the work of some Welsh prince, and that Edward I merely cased the towers at the entrance, giving them their present round form, the interior being square. There can, however, be as little doubt that the whole of the present Castle is of Edward's work, although it is by no means improbable that some native prince may have had his castle there; which could, however, form no part of the present building, being evidently by the same hand as the portion assigned to Edward by Pennant himself. The church at Criccieth has nothing remarkable about it. It is of late Perpendicular, and good of its kind.

Time not allowing a contemplated visit to Penture, the excursionists proceeded to Llanelhaiarn, at the foot of the mountain on which Treceiri stands. The fine incised stone found a few years ago near the churchyard, and now in the schoolroom, has been noticed by Professor Westwood (*Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 342).

Pennant has given a long account of Treceiri, and illustrated it with a rude map. Mr. Parry, of Madryn, has also noticed the work and given a map of it on a smaller scale. The object of the present visit was to secure some accurate representation of some portions of the work before the work of destruction, now going on with activity, has swept them away. An account of this visit will appear shortly in the Journal. The last object visited was a cromlech close to the village of Four Crosses, and which is in tolerable preservation. It presents a peculiarity as to the size and position of the supporting stones, and which appear to have been intentional on the part of the original builders. But a more remarkable circumstance connected with it is the fact that the monument has given the name of Cromlech to the farm on which it stands, and that such has been the name of the farm from time immemorial. Rowland, the author of *Mona Antiqua*, is sometimes thought to have been the first to have called such chambers by this name, and he died a short time before 1723. Whether any

deeds are in existence anterior to 1700 cannot be ascertained. The farm was once a portion of the Cors-y-gedol estate, but was sold some years ago by the then owner. But whatever may be the age of the name, it is curious that this particular monument should have given its name to the land, and that, too, in a district where among the peasants such monuments are hardly ever known by the name of cromlech.

Thus satisfactorily concluded the twenty-second meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

On account of local difficulties, no temporary museum was established.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEE.
OCTOBER, 1868.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Tickets sold - -	3	3	0	Printing - -	2	8	0
By Donations - -	30	0	0	Labour in excavating -	1	0	0
				Gas, attendance, cleaning	0	12	9
	£33	3	0	Guides, churches, etc.	0	13	0
C. C. BABINGTON, <i>Chairman of</i>					£4	13	9
<i>Committee.</i>				Balance - -	28	9	3
E. ELLIS, <i>Treasurer.</i>					£33	3	0
R. W. MASON, <i>Secretary.</i>							

The following gentlemen have contributed to the Local Fund up to this date, October 20, 1868 :

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1868.

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